



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-151
Tuesday
6 August 1991

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FBIS-*AFR-91-151*

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Ethiopia

Prime Minister's Office Details Anti-Crime Plan

EA0408173591 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 0500 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Statement issued by the Prime Minister's Office]

[Excerpts] The people of our motherland, Ethiopia, have been exposed to famine, suffering, and suppression due to the continuation of the ruling classes for many years. [passage omitted] It has been learned that problems are currently arising in this regard. To properly carry out the operation that has begun to expose criminals and looters in a coordinated and lawful manner:

(1) A committee, comprising workers and a management body, which is accepted by the workers, will be established urgently by a democratic election of the workers in production sectors and service institutions to investigate cases of corrupt leaders and to hand over the investigation of the cases to the legal and concerned government body. The committee, which will be formed in every institution, will have the following objectives:

(1.1) It will devise methods to halt the looting of the people's and government property.

(1.2) It will bring to court those individuals who engaged in looting during the rule of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and after its collapse.

(1.3) It will gather evidence on the cases of those who have enriched themselves or others illegally and will bring them to court.

(1.4) It will enable bringing those who carried out administrative corruption to court.

(1.5) It will devise a method of centralized collection of evidence to avoid mistakes arising from separate operations in the aforementioned paragraphs 1 through 4.

(1.6) It will respect the rights of those innocent citizens who are affected by false accusations in the anti-looting operations that will be carried out in every institution.

(1.7) So as to strengthen proper conduct during the operations, proper attention will be paid to the humanitarian rights of individuals and bringing the criminals to the concerned legal bodies.

(1.8) Directives for the establishment of the committees will be released soon and implemented in every institution.

(2) Concerning relations between workers and management, no one in the leadership of the workers should either be expelled from work or arrested by the decision of the workers. Any (?mistaken) expulsions or arrests must be halted immediately.

(3) According to the charter of the transitional period recently released, the human rights of every citizen are to

be respected. Based on this, respecting the human and legal rights of those members of management accused of crimes or arising from situations of their fleeing the country or hiding documents, after claims are made of their guilt, the necessary action will be taken by holding discussions with the bodies of the transitional government leadership in every area, using effective evidence.

(4) Unless products are distributed under a planned quota system, big problems will be created in the economic sector. There is no alternative to the continuation of former distribution methods until the government has assessed the situation and changed the relations between producers and distributors. [passage omitted]

The transitional government believes that the implementation of democratic rights must be seen alongside the respect of human rights and the economic power of the country, and great care needs to be taken. It strongly reminds people that accusations will create great damage to the economy and workers' lives.

[Signed] Office of the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, 3 August 1991.

Kenya

Moi Discusses National Security, Defense

EA0308120091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in Swahili 0947 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at the Agricultural Society of Kenya Show in Kisumu—live relay; italicized passages spoken in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] *While working hard to ensure adequate supply of food we must also recognize the fact that the security of this country depends on us all. We do not want chaos to reign in our society. That is the wish of every peace-loving Kenyan. One has only to look around Africa to appreciate the chaotic situation that has befallen our continent due to the breakdown of law and order. It is mostly the young, the old, and the innocent who have paid the price of such anarchy. Let us all be grateful to God who has enabled us to enjoy and live in peace.* [applause]

We are a peace-loving country and it is our responsibility to protect the peace that now prevails everywhere in our land. Our policy of good-neighborliness is well known. I would once again like to state in no uncertain terms that we are more than prepared to defend our sovereignty, our dignity, and our territorial integrity at all costs against any interference either from within or without. [applause] *We must not be misunderstood: It is our inalienable right to protect that which is ours from destruction.* [passage omitted]

Even former Vice President Oginga Odinga, who ought to rest at home, told the people *Luo people, hold on to hold on. I said hold on. Let us move forward. Now people*

have progressed, they are in multi-storied houses everywhere. Had we said *hold on*, where would we be? Even this [word indistinct] of title deeds, he said a long time ago, just stand, just stand, [words indistinct], this is a question of sending us back to 19. We belong to the group that says let us go forward.

Regarding what has just been said by Agriculture Minister Elijah Mwangale, I want to say openly that our stand is peace, loving one another, and unity. We must know, however, that others do not like this. They do not like peace, they cannot sit together. They want tribalism and other things. It is our duty to protect and defend the peace, particularly the youth who do not know what tribalism is. Be vigilant so that our country is well-protected.

I want all officers, not just officers in the Police, the Administration Police and others—every government officer—all borders, those who guard fish, all borders of Siaya and here in Kisumu and everywhere there should be meaningful security. [sentence as heard] Do not welcome the wageni [strangers] you see around as proper wageni [guests]. All sorts of people have migrated into Kenya because there is peace here in the country.

I want to say even to these correspondents, [words indistinct] if they write words helpful to the enemies of Kenya, then they too will harvest the same fruits. I tell them that if they are patriots of this country of Kenya, they should write down that which they know will help this country of Kenya.

We must continue building the country of Kenya. I am happy to see so many people coming here to see for themselves the agricultural show. [passage omitted]

Where our roots are, there we grow: It is our duty to protect this country. There is no one else who will protect this land for us, except ourselves. I do not wish to talk about those people who tell lies and so on. Let us respect ourselves and above all let us venerate God, because He cannot bless a people who are using words that are of no use in uplifting the nation. I hope that anybody who says he is a Christian respects Christ as he is. With these few words I ask God to bless you.

Somalia

USC Central Committee Discusses Constitution

EA0408180091 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] The United Somali Congress, USC, Central Committee session, which is in progress at the People's Hall under the chairmanship of General Mohamed Farah Hassan Aydid, the Organization's chairman, yesterday [1 August] unanimously agreed on completing the drawing-up of the constitution. The members of the Central

Committee approved clauses prohibiting former members of the Siad Barre regime's Supreme Revolutionary Council and of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party from becoming USC Central Committee members for two years. It also decided that one third of Central Committee members can convene extraordinary meetings instead of the former criteria of two-thirds. Our reporter at the session also says the Central Committee has approved the amendments to the organization's constitution which were presented at the Third USC Congress held at the Hotel Guled, Mogadishu.

The session was addressed yesterday by Gen. Aydid, the chairman of the USC. The session also heard reports on the constitution by some of the country's legal experts, who are also members of the USC. The Central Committee approved the list of members of the General Support Committee for Defense and Security. The session was adjourned at 1700 yesterday and will resume tomorrow morning, 3 August.

Appoints Constitution Committee

EA0408184591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1820 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] The USC Central Committee's first session is in progress at the People's Hall, in Mogadishu, under the chairmanship of General Mohamed Farah Hassan Aydid, the USC chairman. In its 3 August session the members of the Central Committee debated how the USC would work with the government. The members of the Central Committee had different views on the issue. An 11-member committee of members of the USC Central Committee has been appointed to complete the drawing-up of the USC constitution. The session was addressed by Gen. Aydid. The session will resume tomorrow morning [4 August].

Kulan Gedi and Ahmed Abdi Nur, Somali National News Agency and Radio Mogadishu reporters covering the session also said that Gen. Mohamed Farah Hassan Aydid met clergymen, elders and wise men from the regions of Jubbada Hoose, Jubbada Dhexe and Shabeellaha Hoose [southern Somalia] at the People's Hall today. Speaking on behalf of these members who met Gen. Aydid, Mohamed Ali Kokow and Sheikh Mohamoud Sheikh Mohamed (Boqolseen) said the aggressor forces under the command of Siad Barre were continuing to kill, loot and pillage the residents of Jubbada Hoose, Jubbada Dhexe and Shabeellaha Hoose regions. For this reason, they said, these people need to be assisted in defense to ensure their very existence.

For his part, Gen. Mohamed Hassan Farah Aydid said that the USC Central Committee had approved a defense and security program, adding that the USC forces were ready to defend their people and to confront the aggressors and supporters of Siad Barre, whose existence was prejudicial to the security of the country and its people.

Vlok Remarks on Strydom Draw De Klerk Ire

*MB0408131591 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 4 Aug 91 p 2*

[By David Breier]

[Text] It has not been a good week for Adriaan Vlok.

Within days of his cabinet demotion, Mr. Vlok landed in hot water with President F.W. de Klerk yet again—this time over a newspaper interview in which he was reported as saying that people such as "Wit Wolf" [White Wolf] Barend Strydom belonged in jail.

Mr. Vlok was apparently summoned from Bloemfontein to Pretoria by Mr. de Klerk to explain why he had commented on mass murderer Strydom whose application for amnesty is under consideration by the special judicial committee which is advising Mr. de Klerk on amnesty for political prisoners.

However, a spokesman for Mr. Vlok, Captain Craig Kotze, said Mr. Vlok's remarks on Strydom in a newspaper interview had been made off the record and should not have been reported. In addition, they were taken out of context, he said. This had been explained to Mr. de Klerk.

After his demotion was announced, Mr. Vlok gave an interview to the *Nationale Pers* group.

Their report described his feelings on being summoned to *Libertas* by Mr. de Klerk.

Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said: "I find it in me to feel sorry for Mr. Vlok. He made a personal statement (about Strydom) which many South Africans would make.

"But he overlooked the fact that he is still Minister of Law and Order. Also he should not anticipate a judicial or semi-judicial decision that was still pending."

Vlok Says 2,000 Arrested in Crime Sweep

*MB0308195791 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 91*

[Text] Outgoing Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok says he is satisfied with the results of this weekend's crime prevention exercise, Operation Blue Light. Nearly 2,000 people were arrested, and more than 3,000 liters of illegal liquor and 1,100 kg of dagga [marijuana] was seized during the operation. Mr. Vlok visited a large shopping complex in Bloemfontein this morning, where he spoke to members of the police force and businessmen about Operation Blue Light:

[Begin Vlok recording] I am satisfied that the main aim of prevention of crime, we have attained that. And this is the message to our public: We will be there, visibly, to protect you, and to prevent crime. We also have a message for the criminals: We'll hunt you, we'll prevent

you acting against the innocent public, but if you commit a crime, if you attack them, if you rob them, we'll catch you. [end recording]

Viljoen Sees 'Degree of Consensus' on Talks

*MB0408135991 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 4 Aug 91 p 2*

[By David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] Minister of Constitutional Development Gerrit Viljoen has confirmed that the Government and the ANC [African National Congress] have reached a great degree of consensus on how to convene a multiparty conference.

He revealed this growing consensus despite the past two weeks of intense political posturing by both sides.

The African National Congress has tried to squeeze the maximum bargaining advantage out of the Inkathagate scandal while the Government has tried to limit the damage.

The ANC insists that secret Government funding of Inkatha has strengthened the ANC's demand for an interim government which the organisation says it will press for at an all-party conference.

Dr. Viljoen told the *SUNDAY STAR* that in exploratory talks a great degree of consensus had been reached with the ANC and "parties outside the system" on the mechanics of calling together a multiparty conference. He said this consensus still had to be considered by the ANC's National Executive Committee.

However an ANC spokesman, after wide consultation, poured cold water on Dr. Viljoen's statement.

"All discussions about the all-party conference or any related negotiations have been suspended due to the violence.

"There has been no discussion or agreement with the Government about these issues since April 5 when the open letter was issued. The resumption of such discussions will be decided by the NEC [National Executive Committee] in consultation with the different regions," the ANC spokesman said.

However this tough ANC statement appeared to contradict the apparent hurry expressed by the ANC this week to convene an all-party conference to take advantage of the Inkathagate issue while it was still fresh.

The ANC's NEC said this week it was committed to an all-party conference and added that in view of the Inkathagate crisis "we are prepared to engage in consultations with ANC regions and branches, our allies and other democratic formations in order to speed up these processes so that an interim government can come into being."

With the ANC now anxious to speed up the convening of an all-party conference—the Government calls it a multiparty conference—Dr. Viljoen declined to spell out details of consensus with the ANC on the mechanics of such a conference.

However, it is understood these details include issues such as which political parties or movements will qualify to take part. It is understood there is also agreement that the conference itself will be able to decide whether doubtful candidates can take part in the conference.

There could also be agreement on how to persuade unwilling parties to take part, who should convene the conference and how invitations are to be issued.

Further agreement is said to exist on procedures for deciding on the chairmanship of the conference, logistics and financing, the size of delegations and methods of decision-making.

Both the ANC and the Government have consistently spelt out three main aims of the conference—to decide on interim or transitional government arrangements, to decide on the composition of the body to draw up a new constitution, and to agree on broad constitutional principles.

But as the rhetoric over Inkathagate grew shriller, the ANC this week increased its insistence that the present Government step aside in favour of an interim government.

ANC president Nelson Mandela said in his Latin American tour that unless the Government accepted this demand "they must learn there can be no further discussion between them and ourselves."

Both Dr. Viljoen and President de Klerk this week repeated the Government's preparedness to negotiate transitional arrangements to share power at executive and legislative level—without the Government abdicating power.

CP Labels Negotiations Process 'Futile'

*MB0408181691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1809 GMT 4 Aug 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 4 SAPA—The negotiations process is a futile exercise because the government does not have whites' support to deliver "white South Africa" to the ANC [African National Congress], Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said at the weekend. He was addressing a public meeting during a CP Youth Congress outside Naboomspruit, in the northern Transvaal, according to a statement issued to SAPA by the CP.

Speaking at the same congress, CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said no one would be allowed to take "one inch" of white land. He warned the National Party [NP] and the ANC that land was an extremely sensitive issue for whites.

Dr Treurnicht said the ANC should "take note" that their government in waiting attitude was based on false hopes: "The NP under Mr F.W. de Klerk cannot deliver what the ANC hopes to take—South Africa as it stands today.

"The majority of whites do not support a black government for this country. Neither do these whites believe they will be protected as minorities in an ANC-ruled new South Africa. White support for the CP has grown to such an extent as to make the negotiating process an exercise in futility because the government does not have the support to enable it to deliver white South Africa to the Communist-led ANC," according to Dr Treurnicht.

He called on the government to call a general election. "If the constitutional door is eventually closed to us, the NP government will be responsible for what happens during our struggle for freedom," warned Dr Hartzenberg. "We will never compromise. We will never negotiate with the ANC and anyone else who would take away our right to govern ourselves."

IFP: WEEKLY MAIL Allegations 'Laughable'

*MB0208185891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1847 GMT 2 Aug 91*

[Text] Durban Aug 2 SAPA—Inkatha on Friday refuted allegations in THE WEEKLY MAIL that South African intelligence services had supported the organisation since the early 1970's, and accused the newspaper of creating divisions among blacks. IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Central Committee member and KwaZulu Finance Minister Dr Dennis Madide described as "laughable" reports that the former Bureau of State Security (Boss) had set up an office in Empangeni, near Ulundi, to support his party. "To say that boss set up an office at Empangeni in 1974 to bolster Inkatha is so laughable as to make the person making such a statement look silly. Inkatha was formed in 1975."

Dr Madide said the relationship between Boss and Inkatha was one of "aversion, hostility and alarm. They interfered continuously in kwaZulu affairs and harassed our people mercilessly".

He further alleged Boss sponsored "pseudo-political parties such as Umkhonto ka Shaka Inala [Shaka's Spear] Party". "During the Ingwavuma crisis it was they who were spearheading the secessionist movement in that area, and even there they formed an ad hoc political party."

Dr Madida said Boss activities were aimed at eroding the credibility of Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, rather than bolstering it. "Members of Inkatha suffered enormously at the hands of Boss. Anyone who tries to say that Dr Buthelezi or Inkatha had a working relationship with Boss needs a good psychiatrist."

There had been no need to bolster Chief Buthelezi against the ANC [African National Congress] when Inkatha was launched, as it was "in no way against the ANC," he added. Dr Madida said it had formerly been in the government's interests to bring about divisions among blacks. "That is what Boss and (former Boss officer, Mr Martin) Dolincheck were doing and not vice versa. Now it seems that role has been taken over by Anton Harber through THE WEEKLY MAIL."

Dr Madida asked why THE WEEKLY MAIL was "raking all this muck" since everyone had hoped, after February 2, 1990, to co-operate and build a new peaceful and democratic future based on reconciliation. He said THE WEEKLY MAIL editor "seems to have the compulsion of a demented man to collect and hoard rubbish. One wonders what his motives are. Is he trying to derail the negotiation process so as to retain his comfortable position of white privilege?"

Dr Madida was requested but did not respond to WEEKLY MAIL allegations that KwaZulu's interior minister, Mr Steven Sithebe, was linked to the SA [South African] Police.

Bophuthatswana Questions ANC Negotiations Stand

*MB0208153291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1434 GMT 2 Aug 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 2 SAPA—A senior Bophuthatswana cabinet member on Friday reiterated the independent homeland's view it had the right to determine its own policy. The minister of state affairs and aviation, Rowan Cronje, said in Parliament parties wanting a new dispensation for South Africa should sit down for negotiations, according to remarks distributed in Johannesburg.

He questioned the ANC's [African National Congress] "professed commitment to peaceful negotiations and defended Bophuthatswana's right to determine its own policy," according to the remarks. "The ANC claims to be committed to peaceful negotiation. What then, is the purpose of the ongoing recruitment and training of people, in spite of the Pretoria Minute agreement on a cease-fire? They demand the release of all the political prisoners, but they do not release the prisoners in their detention camps. At least the so-called political prisoners in Bophuthatswana have been charged and convicted," he said.

Mr Cronje said Bophuthatswana was not trying to make aggressive statements or threats, but it had the right to defend, protect, and preserve what it valued. He said Bophuthatswana had already achieved what the new South Africa was aiming at, and wished to make a constructive contribution to the constitutional process in South Africa which would effect the whole of southern Africa. "Once we believe there is a need to change our constitution, we will make the decision and go to the people. Until then, we will remain independent," Mr Cronje said.

He added Bophuthatswana was a reality which could not be wished away. He said those who wanted Bophuthatswana out of the arena because it conflicted with their ideology or principles, could try to do so through the ballot box. Mr Cronje said he realised all the politicians in South Africa were in very sensitive positions in the current political climate, but that those who claimed to be committed to peace and democracy should sit down and negotiate. "We pray for commonsense, peace, and a negotiated settlement, so that we in southern Africa, can get on with our lives."

Bophuthatswana Defense Budget Down R14 Million

*MB0208180491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1747 GMT 2 Aug 91*

[Text] Mmabatho Aug 2 SAPA—Bophuthatswana's minister of state affairs, Mr Rowan Cronje, on Friday tabled the homeland's defence budget of R[and]132.4-million for the 1991/92 financial year. The amount is R14 million down on last year's defence budget. "The previous financial year was characterised by actions to increase the Defence Force's preparedness," Mr Cronje said. He said opposing parties in Bophuthatswana had always been free to indulge in political activities, provided they complied with the homeland's laws. "Regrettably, there are organisations who are destructively active in Bophuthatswana. The political space we provide for them to become political parties in Bophuthatswana is not used. Instead, they condemn, criticise and use propaganda against the government," Mr Cronje said.

Transkei's Holomisa Discusses Military Recruitment

*MB0508084591 London BBC World Service in English
0430 GMT 5 Aug 91*

[Telephone interview with Major General Bantu Holomisa, head of the Transkei government, by BBC correspondent Max Jarrett; place and date not given]

[Text] The extent to which South Africa's homeland republics can claim to be fully independent has been brought into question by an impending financial row between the South African Government and Major General Bantu Holomisa's government. He wants to increase the size of his small army but the government in Pretoria sent General Holomisa a note over the weekend saying that he can't and should he disobey the directive, South Africa says it will pull the aid (?plan). On the line to Transkei, Max Jarrett asked General Holomisa what he now intended to do.

[Begin recording] [Holomisa] This morning, South Africa is going to be informed that we are going to recruit

with or without their approval or their financial assistance, because we have a duty and that duty is to protect our people.

[Jarrett] There must be quite a bit of money involved here, General Holomisa. I mean how much money do you have yourself for the upkeep of the Transkei Defense Force? Surely you need money from the South Africans?

[Holomisa] I don't think I am that too poor [as heard] in order not to be able to employ 500 recruits. You must also remember that we have our own resources.

[Jarrett] General, why are you increasing the defense force at the moment? Surely, people are saying that things are changing in South Africa now, there is no external threat to you?

[Holomisa] Unfortunately, if South Africa wants to stop the training of black personnel in South Africa today, we would say they are saying a good thing, but unfortunately they are recruiting people to their ranks, as well as assisting other homelands. It is only Transkei which has been told not to employ soldiers and, as a result of that, we find it strange that it is them who say so after they have been (?housing) people who want to overthrow this government. As a result of that, the cut which is facing us is not going to be analyzed and assessed by them. As an independent state, we have our own assessment and finally we are following our own Fourth Development Plan which was approved in 1986.

[Jarrett] Why do you think they have only told Transkei not to recruit this year? Do you think there is some kind of plot by the South Africans to get rid of you, sir?

[Holomisa] If one were to look at the abortive coup last year wherein they (?housed) people, and according to the latest information we have which emanated from the people who are in custody here, is that there are certain key players in the South African Government who were implicated whom we want to interrogate. As a result of that we cannot underestimate the threat which is facing us. Be that as it may, we also want to make sure that the army or the military as a profession reaches each and every corner of Transkei.

[Jarrett] The South African Police claim to have evidence that members of the African National Congress [ANC] armed wing are being integrated into the Transkei Defense Force. Now what do you have to say to these claims?

[Holomisa] Obviously, ANC would be fools if they were to do that before a political dispensation is arrived at. You must also remember that these so-called negotiations can break out any minute and it would be suicidal on the part of Transkei and the ANC if they were to involve themselves into such a short-sighted exercise.

[Jarrett] So you are saying that there are no ANC people who are training with the Transkei Defense Force?

[Holomisa] No we don't have any integration of any kind. [end recording]

Views ANC Weapons Permits

MB0208051791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2329 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] Umtata Aug 1 SAPA—Transkei's military ruler, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, on Thursday [1 August] denied having personally signed and issued permits for members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—African National Congress, ANC, military wing] to carry weapons in the homeland.

He confirmed permits were issued to ANC members, including three MK cadres now appearing in a Port Shepstone court on illegal arms charges, but stressed they were only valid in Transkei to protect ANC leadership.

The permit-holders had been "cleared" by the Transkei Defence Force's [TDF] intelligence section before applications were approved. Permits were later signed and issued by TDF staff and not by himself personally, Gen Holomisa said. He confirmed his consent to issue permits had been given through the commander of TDF, Brigadier T.T. Matanzima.

Gen Holomisa dismissed claims the permits and TDF identity cards bore his "personal" signature. He said his signature "had been engraved in homeland machinery since 1987" in the form of a stamp.

The three men appearing in Port Shepstone on charges of contravening South Africa's arms and ammunition act include Mr Mzwandile Vena—an MK cadre who was freed from jail after Gen Holomisa came to power.

Gen Holomisa said the site of the arrest was being contested on the grounds that it took place on "Transkei soil". A South African foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Tom Wheeler, said this week Transkei was free to issue arms permits as it was "a sovereign state". He stressed such permits were only valid in Transkei. "When the owners of such weapons move to South Africa, they must comply with South African law," he said.

Brig Matanzima confirmed permits were issued to protect NEC [National Executive Committee] members of both the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], but only while they were in Transkei. "Mr Clarence Mkwetu of the PAC lives in the Cofimvaba area and a permit has been issued to protect him," Brig Matanzima said. He added the permits were renewable yearly, with each security card bearing the holder's photograph, TDF logo and signature.

Urges Closer PAC-ANC Ties

MB0308144691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1436 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] Umtata Aug 3 SAPA—Transkei military leader, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, on Saturday called on liberation movements to "screen" overseas fact-finding missions to South Africa, claiming some of them were on

"innocuous missions funded by the system". Speaking at a Heroes Day celebration of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] in Umtata, the general said: "I have the feeling that the promotion of a tripartite axis—ANC, National Party, Inkatha Freedom Party—by certain governments abroad was as a result of a premeditated strategy by the RSA Government."

Referring to the SA [South African] Government's slush fund scandal, Gen Holomisa said the proposed patriotic front of liberation movements should determine whether "real" negotiations should go ahead and could succeed without neutral arbiter from the international community. "It is also clear that the constituent assembly cannot be realised without outside intervention complementing the pressures of the various political organisations inside the country."

The slush fund scandal had made it necessary for the PAC to increase pressure on the SA Government to step aside to allow all political players to determine the character and content of a possible interim government, he said.

Gen Holomisa reaffirmed his commitment to the patriotic front and called for closer unity between the ANC and PAC. The general said frequent contact between his administration and the PAC since early 1990 had led to an understanding and appreciation of the role that could be played by each towards the democratisation of South Africa. Ongoing contact had enabled both parties to evaluate their positions on crucial matters and had deepened mutual trust, confidence and understanding between them.

Gen Holomisa said he was delighted at seeing the PAC actively engaged in dialogue with the ANC and other political groupings, as he had always impressed on PAC and ANC leadership the need to "close ranks". "We encourage you to draw closer and agree to disagree in the boardroom. It is detrimental to the cause to have your strategic differences aired in the media as your main opponent cashes in on these to foil your attempts," he stressed.

Says Alleged Plotter Under Guard

MB0308113291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] Transkei military ruler Major General Bantu Holomisa says the alleged coup plotter, Vulindlela Mbotholi, is being guarded in the safest possible location by Transkei security Police. Holomisa was responding to inquiries as to the whereabouts of Mbotholi following the discovery on Thursday that he is a South African citizen.

Holomisa says there is a lot at stake in the high echelons, as he put it, of the South African Government, and he says there is a danger that Mbotholi will be snatched back from Transkei. Mbotholi was granted bail in a Port Elizabeth court in August last year pending an appeal

against a four-year jail sentence for illegal possession of arms, but he disappeared from Johannesburg.

His disappearance has sparked rumors that he was abducted by Transkei to face charges in connection with last year's abortive coup attempt. Holomisa has consistently denied this, but in March he issued a decree allowing a wanted person to be brought to trial legally irrespective of manner of arrest. South African foreign affairs says the decree shows Holomisa isn't prepared to let the normal judicial process run its course. [sentence as heard]

De Klerk Urged To Keep Promise on Witnesses

MB0308142491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called on President F. W. de Klerk to keep his promise about guaranteeing protection to anyone who comes forward with evidence relating to state involvement in the violence and abuse of public funds. In a statement released today, the ANC says two developments have taken place which cast doubt on the president's personal undertaking.

They say the investigation into the WEEKLY MAIL newspaper violates both the spirit and the letter of the pledges made by De Klerk. The ANC also lists the subpoena served on former SADF [South African Defense Force] Major Nico Basson, who is now with Soldiers of Peace, to disclose the whereabouts of Sergeant Felix Ndameni as casting aspersions on the president's integrity.

Sgt Ndameni recently revealed the alleged direct involvement of the Defense Force in connection with train massacres on the Reef. The ANC says the state's actions once again underscore the urgency for an interim government of national unity.

IFP Cleanup of Alexandra Turns Violent

MB0308190091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1827 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] campaign to clean up Alexandra township on Saturday was an act of provocation calculated to restart violence in the township, according to the ANC [African National Congress], its Youth League, the Alexandra Civic Association and the Congress of SA [South African] Students. At a news conference the ANC and its affiliates alleged IFP members ran amok through the township, attacking shack settlements, injuring residents and firing shots into the air.

Ten people were treated for stab wounds at the Alexandra Health Centre after the "clean-up", according to a statement released by the clinic's acting director, Mr David Robb. The ANC and its affiliates alleged one resident was stabbed with an assegai and that police had shot at one of the township's shack settlements. They

also claimed police escorted the Inkatha members and did nothing to arrest perpetrators of the alleged incidents.

Police spokesman Lt Wikus Weber told SAPA police did monitor the activities in Alexandra Township and reported there were sporadic incidents of stone throwing but these were brought under control. He denied all allegations of shootings, saying the police would have taken the necessary steps had they witnessed gunfire.

Describing the events which took place, Lt Weber said the IFP clean up consisted of two groups. The one Inkatha group was quiet but on two occasions police found it necessary to fire rubber bullets at the other group because its members refused to cease their aggression and stone throwing. Lt Weber said Alexandra residents retaliated in similar fashion when the second Inkatha group hurled stones.

He stressed the police acted impartially in the interest of the community at all times and denied allegations of collusion with the IFP. The IFP indicated it would issue a statement regarding the allegations later.

Affidavits on SADF Involvement in Violence

*MB0208151491 Cape Town SOUTH in English
25-31 Jul 91 pp 1, 3*

[Article: "SADF's (South African Defense Force) 'Hand' in Crossroads Violence"]

[Text] Crossroads residents have signed affidavits alleging that the SADF [South African Defense Force] assisted youths from the Unathi housing project during clashes in the squatter camp.

And the chairperson of the ANC [African National Congress] branch in Crossroads, Mr Jeffrey Nongwe, claimed that he was approached by a senior member of the riot unit who promised police protection if he organised his supporters to launch an attack on the town clerk of Crossroads.

The claim follows the gutting of 40 shacks in the area on Monday.

It comes after months of repeated clashes between Unathi youth and Section Four squatters.

Residents point to the South African Defence Force and the police taking sides in the conflict, and fear that the security forces could play a similar role in the violence as they are alleged to have done in the Transvaal.

Both the SADF and the police have denied the claims that they are fuelling the violence.

The conflict between the squatters stems from friction over the right to occupy 109 houses recently completed in Crossroads.

The houses had been promised to Nongwe's supporters by the town clerk of Crossroads, Mr Ricky Schelhase, but had been occupied illegally by the other squatters before they moved in.

No action was taken to force the illegal tenants out of the houses, and the SADF moved into the Unathi area more than a year ago when the conflict began.

Nongwe told SOUTH on Wednesday that he had been approached by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Brazelle, of the riot unit, who said police would not take action if his people "marched against Schelhase".

Brazelle was at the centre of a storm two years ago when he commanded a riot squad unit which took action against Mitchells Plain demonstrators.

His unit's action led police lieutenant Gregory Rockman to speak out against "wild dogs" in the riot police.

"I don't know why Brazelle came to see me last month. I quite surprised because I thought he supported Schelhase," said Nongwe.

"He said we must show that the people don't support Schelhase and should march against him.

"He said if we if we marched, the police would help us. We could throw stones if we wanted to and the police would not take action against us."

Police spokesperson Major Jan Calitz said the SAP [South African Police] denied and rejected Nongwe's allegations "with the contempt it deserves".

Nongwe and several Crossroads residents have also alleged that the SADF was playing an active role in supporting the Unathi youth.

"They have become part of the Unathi community," Nongwe alleged.

"When the youths attack us, the SADF shoot teargas at us to give them a chance to move in among the shacks.

"But they do nothing to support us when we are attacked."

Crossroads resident Ms Monica Williams said in an affidavit that when youths petrol-bombed a shack on June 10, they were accompanied by soldiers.

"I heard a noise and went to investigate. I saw petrol-bombs on top of a house," Williams said.

"A youth threw a second bomb while accompanied by soldiers."

"When people tried to douse the fire the soldiers shot at them and used teargas."

Another resident, Ms Monra Zoluwe, said she was woken up at 2AM on June 10 by a "loud bang".

"I heard my people shouting that the Unathi youth and the soldiers were throwing petrol-bombs," Zoluwe said in an affidavit.

"I shouted at the soldiers that they take parties [as published] from Unathi and they won't get it from our side.

"The troops then pointed their guns at me."

An SADF spokesperson, Lieutenant Johann van Schalkwyk, denied SADF involvement in the attacks.

"The people of Crossroads are not the enemy of the South African Defence Force," he said.

ANC 'Viewpoint' Says NP 'Not Trustworthy'

MB0208132491 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
30 Jul 91 p 8

["ANC (African National Congress) Viewpoint" by Trevor Manuel: "National Party (NP) Is not Trustworthy or Fit To Govern"]

[Text] Recent exposures of government funding of Inkatha, UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa] and groups opposed to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has highlighted the abuse of taxpayers' money and state interference in the democratic process.

However, the character and scope of violent destabilisation of our society by forces sponsored by the State has received scant attention.

The ANC and other organisations have long insisted that the National Party has a double agenda.

A public commitment to negotiations and peaceful transition to a democratic order have masked a secret strategy to load the political process heavily in the National Party's favour.

A well-timed and controlled tide of violence has been unleashed on the country. This violence has sought to weaken all those forces but most particularly the ANC, which has consistently fought against apartheid.

It has been used to strengthen those forces in the black community which can be lined up on the side of the National Party.

The mounting catalogue of evidence suggesting police partiality, police collusion with and support for Inkatha, the involvement in killings by hit squads linked to the police and army, the singular lack of success in bringing the culprits to book and a host of other factors inevitably met with the same response from the government and sections of the media—provide us with the proof!

Notwithstanding the fact that the SAP [South African Police] acts as accused, investigator, prosecutor and judge; notwithstanding the fact that so much evidence had already been accumulated to make out a most

damning case and notwithstanding the cult of secrecy and subterfuge which surrounds government ministries, written irrefutable proof has now emerged which supports claims made in the past.

But still the government aggressively denies that anything is amiss. Mr. Pik Botha cynically argues that he would do it again.

Among the many, many questions which therefore have arisen we might again ask, what we are to make of massive financial support to a trade union that has never undertaken any actions on behalf of its members or conducted a single campaign?

Is the reasonable conclusion not to be drawn that such money funded and enabled the "rooidoeke," [red scarves] who are surely UWUSA "members" or "supporters"—to import and unleash their reign of terror on the communities in the Transvaal?

What conclusions must we draw from the fact that there was a massive increase in violence after the two Inkatha rallies funded by the government?

Who paid for the busing (and other expenses) into the Transvaal of thousands of men from Natal for Inkatha rallies which were nearly always followed by bloodletting in the Transvaal?

Where, by whom and for what purposes is the nearly R[and]400 m [million] in the Secret Services Account used?

When will General Ronnie van der Westhuisen and his Security Police, so efficient in the past in dealing with anti-apartheid forces, solve some of the hideous acts of indiscriminate killings and assassination of numerous political activists?

Does Mr. Pik Botha really want us to believe that the government, at Cabinet level, would approve interference in the political process in Namibia but that they have not and do not intend doing the same in South Africa?

Further, are we expected to believe that such interference would be limited to financial assistance only and not also to the myriad destabilisation tactics witnessed in South Africa, Namibia and other neighbouring countries?

The wealth of evidence, the recent revelations and the government's inability and unwillingness to openly and honestly provide credible answers to these and many other questions must lead to the inevitable conclusion that it has used means most foul to subvert the democratic process to keep its hands on the levers of control during and beyond the transition period.

The government has flung the trust and good faith that so many both at home and abroad placed in it back in their faces. It has shown itself unfit to supervise a transition to peace and democracy.

The government and the country are in a crisis and negotiations are balanced precariously on the brink of collapse.

The trust and confidence of all South Africans and the peoples and governments of the world must be restored by the dismissal of ministers Malan and Vlok.

A multi-party commission of inquiry to investigate government involvement in the violence must be established and the R380 m Secret Service Account must be opened to public scrutiny.

In a democratic country a scandal of far lesser proportions would have brought down the government.

In South Africa, where the government rules illegitimately with the mandate of a small white minority we rely on extra-parliamentary measures such as mass action and sanctions to make our point.

Until we have travelled irreversibly down the road towards a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa, these pressures must be maintained.

There is, both at home and abroad, increasing consensus on the need for an interim government which can exercise control over the security forces, the civil service, the state-controlled media and all other government institutions during the process of transition.

JCCI 'Guardedly' Welcomes ANC Economic Views

MB0208192891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1920 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg August 2 SAPA—The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry [JCCI] on Friday guardedly welcomed what it called "the more realistic attitude towards the importance of the economy" allegedly implied by ANC [African National Congress] secretary general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, at a press conference on Thursday.

The chamber was encouraged that Mr Ramaphosa apparently recognised the necessity of economic success in South Africa, which could only be achieved if companies committed themselves to the future of the country, JCCI chief executive, Mr Marius de Jager, said in a statement to SAPA. "The chamber, though, is concerned at how the ANC fails to see that the use of boycotts, stayaways, and politically motivated strikes, is as much 'economic treachery' as business planning to pull out of South Africa. Labour stability is one of the prerequisites for such a commitment; and it is incomprehensible to us that the ANC continues to use the instruments of the economy for political purposes and maintains its call for sanctions."

He said the JCCI looked "eagerly" forward to the publication of the ANC's economic policy, hoping it would address the issue of economic stability and the separation of the economy from politics. He said recent

labour agreements had made it clear that one of the goals of the unions was to maintain employment, which was "irreconcilable with the maintenance of sanctions".

"The speedy lifting of sanctions and the restoration of normal trading relations is, in fact, necessary for the success of South Africa," Mr de Jager concluded.

The ANC on Friday said it was unable to release the full text of Mr Ramaphosa's statements on the economy, as he had been "speaking off-the-cuff".

5 Aug Press Review on Current Issues

MB0508110691

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Profound Shifts in ANC, Government Line Ups— "President F.W. de Klerk's cabinet reshuffle this week was hastened, but not dictated, by the Inkatha funding affair. It was a carefully considered attempt to remould his team to both deal with immediate problems— security, land and education—and to prepare for negotiations," says Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 4 August in its page 22 editorial. "The cabinet reshuffle this week also represents a profound shift in the composition of the government. It brings into senior office and key positions, for the first time, a wave of younger Nationalists who, unlike their more senior colleagues, cut their teeth on the principles of negotiations, compromise and change. They are the class of the early 80s—the reapers of apartheid's grim fruits rather than the sowers." They constitute the third generation of leaders, "the dismantlers," who "as individuals, or collectively..., provide the moral and technical backbone to De Klerk's reform moves". "No less significant are the events at the ANC's national headquarters. The SA Communist Party's repossession of Mr Chris Hani...raises a host of questions about the continuing relations between the ANC and the SACP. More important, it indicates what could be the beginning of the parting of the ways between the ANC and the SACP. Both parties, clearly, will be represented as strong components, albeit in alliance, at the negotiating table. The release of Mr Cyril Ramaphosa from Secretary General duties to head the ANC's negotiating team, supported by ANC crown prince Thabo Mbeki, makes for a formidable unit, rich in bargaining skills and international in experience. Both sides have effectively chosen their first teams. It is time to start discussing the rules."

SUNDAY STAR

"Is the Table for Talking Set?"—"Events this week suggest that South Africa's negotiation process will survive the Government's Inkatha funding scandal. Far from using the scandal to smash negotiations, the ANC appears to be using it as a bargaining tool...to press for its short-term goal of a multiparty interim government to replace the present National Party regime," observes

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 4 August in its page 12 editorial. Reshuffles in both the ANC and the De Klerk cabinet have "polished up the image of the ANC," and De Klerk now has "new ministers who have participated actively in his negotiating team and whose first loyalty is towards promoting negotiations rather than covering up possible security force abuses". Political violence has been "at a relatively low ebb for some weeks, but it remains the greatest single obstacle to negotiations...." "The Government and the ANC have reached significant consensus on the mechanics of setting up a multiparty conference." "In an imperfect world there will always be obstacles. But the stage has now been reached where any party—whether from inside or outside the Government—that continues to cling to these obstacles as an excuse will stand accused of obstructionism and cowardice."

SOUTH

"Interim Government Only Solution"—"The Inkatha slush fund scandal has underscored an important demand—the need for a representative interim government to oversee South Africa's transition to a democratic society," writes Cape Town SOUTH in English for 25-29 July in its page 24 editorial. This revelation, however, "is a minor issue compared to allegations that a SADF unit is responsible for the train massacres on the Reef. South Africans must brace themselves for the day when it is proven beyond doubt that the National Party regime and its agencies are responsible for a catalogue of heinous crimes that rival or exceed those of Idi Amin". "Suspicion exists that state agencies have been responsible for at least 70 assassinations, and a long list of massacres remains unsolved. Last week's revelations have reinforced these suspicions...." "No matter what measures President F.W. de Klerk announces next week...his hands are dripping with too much blood to entrust him with the task of leading this country to peace and democracy. Only an interim government can take effective and immediate steps to tear down apartheid's 'house of horrors' and end multi-billion rand covert operations".

THE CITIZEN

U.S. To Continue Pressure on South Africa—"After the initial concern about Inkathagate, it appears that the United States and other countries have not let the funding scandal affect their decisions to lift sanctions," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 2 August. But the paper believes the United States "will continue to pressure the government by blocking International Monetary Fund loans, just as it pressured South Africa to meet the terms of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act before sanctions were lifted." "Inkathagate may stiffen the opposition to any further U.S. concessions to South Africa. Nevertheless, South Africa is lucky to have escaped from the mess into which Inkathagate plunged it."

THE STAR

Criticism of Police 'Hounding' of Paper—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 August in a page 8 editorial says THE WEEKLY MAIL's disclosure of government secret spending on Inkatha "greatly served" the public interest. "We believe the SA Police should take the same view. Their latest threat to hound THE WEEKLY MAIL into disclosing sources is typical of an attitude that decrees that the messenger should be punished when the news is bad."

BUSINESS DAY

South Africans Should Reject U.S. 'Charity'—"It might appear churlish to look a gift horse in the mouth, but South Africa should be prepared to do precisely that when the aid package being promoted by U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz sees the light of day," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 August in a page 8 editorial. "South Africans understand better than foreigners the economic developments and structures which best suit us. Aid to any government would be most unwise as it would almost inevitably lead to patronage and corruption. Better that official assistance be channelled through existing non-governmental institutions such as the Development Bank managed by South Africans. We welcome economic assistance as part of our normal interchange with the rest of the world. But we would be better off in the longer run if the U.S. was to allow free entry into its markets rather than dispense charity."

6 Aug Press Review

MB0608105091

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Inkathagate ANC's Lever Against Government—By threatening to break off talks with the government "Mr Mandela is clearly using Inkathagate as an attempted lever against the government," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 August. "It would presuppose that he is confident he will be able to twist Mr de Klerk's arm." However, "the well-engineered Inkathagate has not been of such proportions that the government has been badly discredited at home—or abroad—and Inkatha has not been destroyed as an effective opposition. Indeed, Inkathagate appears to have run out of steam."

BUSINESS DAY

Doubts About Value Added Tax System—The introduction of value added tax, VAT, "was never going to be easy, and there is some validity in the argument that the financial authorities could have done a better job in communicating its virtues to the public," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 6 August. "Cute advertising slots will not reassure people who are going to pay 12 percent VAT on a broad range of goods and services rather than 13

percent GST [general sales tax] on a relatively narrow range. Now various groups, including Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], have threatened to disrupt the introduction of the new tax." The public and the unions need to be adequately informed on the "vital role it will play in strengthening the economy and creating jobs by encouraging investment."

SOWETAN

Negotiation Irreversible—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 6 August in a page 6 editorial is "not surprised that the major political organisations are setting up positions to go into negotiations for a new constitution. We are even less surprised that the Pan-Africanist Congress, the African National Congress, Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] and the Government are blowing hot and cold before these talks are finally held. That is, after all, the nature of the game which precedes negotiations." "All political organisations, except the radical rightwingers, are conscious of the fact that the process towards peaceful negotiation is irreversible. This is so, not because whites have had a change of heart, but because reverting to the old apartheid system would simply not work in today's world."

* Language Atlas: Afrikaans Outnumbers English

91AF1222D Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
7 Jun 91 p 53

[Article: "Exploit Afrikaner Market, Ebbe Dommissie Tells Business People"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The strength of the Afrikaans language is impressive. It is the working language

of between 12 and 14 million people and is numerically stronger than English, Zulu, or Xhosa. According to the recently published Language Atlas of South Africa, Afrikaans is the working language of 59 percent of the population as opposed to the 57 percent scored by English.

For all South African business people, this means that Afrikaans-speaking clients in their natural market represent a very large market consisting of all segments of the population.

The importance of this fact for Afrikaner publications is self-evident. The progress of Afrikaner newspapers and journals depends on a healthy foundation of advertising. Therefore it is disturbing that the predominantly English-language advertising agencies, some of them monolingually English, manifest an unhealthy and unwarranted prejudice against the Afrikaans language, despite the hard facts concerning this large market of Afrikaans speakers.

In its April issue, the journal MARKET PLACE gives an informative report on the subject. The journal comes to the conclusion that even when Afrikaans speakers are exposed to advertisements in English media, they see them, but they do not "register" them. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Mandela Visit to Brazil

PY0208173691

For Brazilian reportage on the visit by African National Congress President Nelson Mandela to Brazil, including reports on his talks with Brazilian President Fernando Collor, please see the Brazil section of the 2 August Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Angola

Verification Commission Approves Control Groups

*MB0508201691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Aug 91*

[Text] The Joint Verification and Control Commission today held an extraordinary meeting attended by senior officials from the mediating country and observers. The meeting approved the operation of regional control groups. Details will only be revealed at an ordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] to be held tomorrow. The CCPM political commission also held a meeting today. No statement was issued at the end of the meeting. It is believed, however, that it concerned the release of prisoners of war. The results of the meeting will also be made known at the CCPM's eighth plenary session tomorrow.

Government: UNITA Assaulting Quilenge Residents

*MB0608131091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1209 GMT 6 Aug 91*

[Report from Lubango by correspondent Jose Roberto]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has been accused of intimidating people in Huila Province's Quilenge District. Reports from Lubango city, the capital of Huila Province, say that UNITA militants have been assaulting people who refuse to join that organization. The seriousness of the situation is such that the CMVF [Joint Verification and Control Commission]-South delegation visited Quilenge and took two brutally beaten-up persons to Lubango. Those two individuals revealed that UNITA is committing many illegal acts in the area.

In view of the seriousness of these facts, Colonel Padrinho Assiz Pilartes, UNITA representative in that CMVF group, implicitly recognized the responsibility of his men and promised an investigation to uncover those responsible:

[Begin Pilartes recording] We are not about to fold our arms. We are going to continue and we are going to find out who has been doing [words indistinct] community [words indistinct] and we will have to stop that kind of violation by the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces. (?If the) FALA commander in Quilenge is (?found responsible), he too will be punished. We believe that we can pursue [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In turn, Lieutenant Colonel Afonso Maria, who represents the Angolan Government in the CMVF-South delegation, drew attention to the dangers involved if the situation is not rapidly brought under control:

[Begin Maria recording] Yes, that situation in Quilenge [words indistinct] population (?by) UNITA armed men. Now, what can happen is that there may appear a

displaced group of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces, even from one of those units that has not been confined yet, and there may be clashes again. That is what could happen. Shots could be exchanged. [end recording]

Apart from Quilenge District, other sources in Lubango city report that UNITA has been establishing illegal and lawless control posts along the main streets of Benguela city and that its forces have been harassing those citizens who do not speak Mbundu.

MPLA Allegedly Arrests 3 UNITA Supporters

*MB0608075891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 6 Aug 91*

[Text] (Muachissengue), Vorgan's [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] correspondent in Lunda Norte Province, reports that RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Minse [Ministry of State Security] agents have detained three UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] supporters in Luo, in that province. Our compatriots, one of whom is Mr. Paulo Jose [not further identified], were arrested because they did not hide their full support for UNITA. They are also accused of supplying diamonds to UNITA and that is said to be another reason for their detention. (Muachissengue) reports that the people of Luo have criticized those antidemocratic practices and said they are fed up with the Luanda regime's bad governance.

'Hundreds' of UNITA Supporters Detained

*MB0608072291 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0510 GMT 6 Aug 91*

[Text] Andeleto Francisco, Vorgan's [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] correspondent in Caconda, reported yesterday that MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] officials are keeping hundreds of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] supporters under detention in the county jail of Lubango, the capital of Huila Province.

Quoting a reliable source in Lubango, Andeleto Francisco reports that the detainees include traditional leader (Neveta Hatela), who was arrested by state security agents some time ago, and the following civilians: (Muhuta) Manuel, Netuilita Maria, and Joao de Oliveira, all recently detained because they support UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

That source also disclosed that, despite the prisoner release process currently underway under the terms of the Bicesse Accords, the detainees continue to be tortured by Minse [Ministry of State Security] agents, who scrupulously follow the orders of Nando, the deputy interior minister in the Luanda government.

UNITA: MPLA Infiltrates Benguela Police

MB0608071991 (Clandestine) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0510 GMT 6 Aug 91

[Text] Reliable sources in Balombo have disclosed that 70 Minse [Ministry of State Security] agents have infiltrated the People's Police in Benguela Province. That group of criminals includes six Minse officers and they reportedly left Balombo last weekend for Lobito city. The role of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] Police is thus placed in jeopardy with the presence in its ranks of those murderers, who were long standing servants of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-PT [Labor Party]. In the face of these and other ploys aimed at hampering the people's free participation in the discussion of our country's problems, we urge all Angolan people to be more vigilant so they can thwart any attempt by those who want to prolong misery and death among our people.

*** Government To Return Property to Former Owners**

91AF1281A Lisbon *PUBLICO in Portuguese* 7 Jul 91 p 19

[Article by Helio Belik in Luanda]

[Text] Various properties in the Angolan capital are being reclaimed by their former owners. Moreover, the Church in Angola has already succeeded in retrieving some seminaries and priests' residences in which rooming houses for MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] provincial leaders visiting Luanda are currently being operated.

Many of the city's large hotels, such as the Tivoli and the Tourism establishment, are due to be turned over to their previous owners during the next few months. The government is currently negotiating with the former owners of the Hotel Panorama, one of the largest run by the state, located on the beachfront on Ilha do Cabo.

According to government sources, the privatization process in the Angolan capital is progressing more rapidly than had been imagined. Several Angolan expatriates and some Portuguese are in Luanda negotiating for the return of their properties. According to a Portuguese businessman who has been living in South Africa for the past 10 years, Luanda is experiencing a veritable race for the recovery of properties lost by private individuals. The businessman, owner of an import-export firm with headquarters in Johannesburg, stressed: "The problem will be to find housing for all those returning to Luanda after so many years of absence."

The privatization process in Angola is also evoking enthusiasm among many European and North American investors. Last week Luanda was visited by a group of bankers from the Chase Manhattan Bank. During the meeting with the North American entourage, a report circulated claiming that the Washington government

might open special lines of credit for Angola, even before the holding of next year's general elections. A source from the United States noted confidentially that George Bush's team is quite satisfied with the political evolution in Angola.

Last week Luanda also received a visit from Swedish and Swiss private investors. According to the Swiss businessman, Hans Alberguer, the political situation in the country is quite favorable for private investments, primarily because everything is lacking in Angola, and hence any type of investment is positive.

*** Marcolino Moco Discusses MPLA Policies**

91AF1281B Lisbon *EXPRESSO in Portuguese* 6 Jul 91 pp C1, 12

[Interview with Marcolino Moco, general secretary for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), by Gustavo Costa in Luanda; date not given]

[Text] Marcolino Moco, elected secretary general of the MPLA two weeks ago, upholds for his party a strategy that would make possible "the rediscovery of a new political identity," in the wake of an electoral plan aimed at rehabilitating the Luanda government's image.

In an interview with *EXPRESSO*, Marcolino Moco also discussed the reasons prompting the retention of the military in the MPLA leadership structure, and UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] discourse upon its arrival in Luanda.

The MPLA's new strong man, a moderate young politician who began a tour through the interior of Angola this week, intends "to instill dynamics for a return to the MPLA in the rural environment, where this has been lacking in recent years because of the war."

A native of the Ovimbundu region, Marcolino Moco is considered one of the leaders of the reform movement. His selection for the post that he now holds was interpreted as an attempt by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to lend a different ethnic-linguistic quality to his campaign.

[Costa] What are the general lines of the MPLA electoral strategy?

[Marcolino Moco] We are essentially concerned with changing the government's image, a change striving for the immediate revision of its program of economic action and for the strengthening of the party's structures. This is aimed at overcoming the movement marked by dispersion and disorientation built up in certain militant circles, caused by a precipitous wave of criticism, some fair and in other cases not, heaped upon the MPLA.

[Costa] Upon its arrival in Luanda, UNITA embarked upon a triumphal discourse. What do you think of the electoral message from Jonas Savimbi's movement?

[Marcolino Moco] UNITA's discourse is part of a manipulatory dynamics, resorting to verbal attack against its own movement. And it has aroused a sense of latent hostility among the population, resulting from the type of acts that it committed in the past.

[Costa] Does the MPLA fear this?

[Marcolino Moco] We have a certain amount of fear, inasmuch as that type of manipulation could agitate the population and revive grudges. We want to avoid that at all costs during this phase, in which we are engaged in consolidating the instruments that will guarantee peace.

[Costa] Won't that fear have electoral repercussions prejudicial to the MPLA?

[Marcolino Moco] In the electoral realm, UNITA's conduct does not concern us. With its present discourse UNITA is, on the contrary, cultivating a very strong feeling of hostility among the public.

[Costa] Doesn't that conclusion result from an urban analysis?

[Marcolino Moco] No, it could become widespread in Huambo, Benguela, and Bie, where a sense of disapproval of UNITA's conduct has also emerged, because of the action that it took against the peasants.

[Costa] Despite this, couldn't UNITA reap dividends from the appearance of various parties in the north, an area dominated by the MPLA in the past?

[Marcolino Moco] I think not. The same thing is not happening in the south, for lack of tradition. Because of its border connection with countries that have been independent for a long time, and the cosmopolitanism of its capital, the north has a more rapid propensity for the emergence of new parties. I think that, if the MPLA changes its image, that movement of new parties will prove favorable to it.

[Costa] At times there seems to be a marked electoral difference between the image of Eduardo dos Santos and that of the MPLA.

[Marcolino Moco] That difference in the president's favor is a reflection of mistakes in governing, which have been translated into excessive centralization of the economy. The result of this has been a welfare state, which transformed the MPLA into the scapegoat for all the society's problems. However, all of this could easily be changed with the debureaucratization of the state apparatus and the establishment of the market economy, with the distribution of the responsibility for solving social problems between the civil society and religious institutions.

[Costa] But President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has always been head of the government.

[Marcolino Moco] He has; but he has always led the process of change....

[Costa] Which has not brought any great results....

[Marcolino Moco] In fact, the results of his action have not been positive, because the framework on which it was based had been vitiated. We might say that the worst flaws in our governing did not always originate in people, but rather in the model of our previous economic and social policy.

[Costa] How do you view the proposal for holding a national conference, sponsored by certain political groups?

[Marcolino Moco] Impracticable! The situation in Angola, marked by war in the past, is different from that being experienced in some Central African countries. Because of that very war, such a conference would end up jeopardizing the Estoril accords.

[Costa] Why didn't the military leave the MPLA Central Committee?

[Marcelino Moco] Our theoretical ambitions are one thing, and their practical achievement in the light of the reality in which we are still living is something else. Therefore, we realize that it would be premature to remove the military now, at a time when the single military force has not yet been established. There has only been a postponement, and the military men will be removed as we advance in the process of forming the national armed forces.

* FNLA Leader Discusses Movement's New Policy

91AF1281C Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
5 Jul 91 p 14

[Interview with leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), Manuel N'Teka Kiala, by Jose Eduardo Agualusa; place and date not given]

[Text] With the cease-fire signed between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan political forces are now preparing for the electoral battle. The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), one of the three liberation movements signing the Alvor accords in 1974, has reappeared after a long period of silence, issuing an appeal for a "national conference gathering all the Angolan political forces."

Manuel N'Teka Kiala, a senior cadre in Holden Roberto's movement, with a diploma in business management from the Higher Institute of Labor and Business Science (ISCITE) in Lisbon, revealed the FNLA's priority objectives to PUBLICO. He noted that its president is due to be in Angola by the beginning of August, at the latest.

[Agualusa] How does the FNLA view the democratization process in Angola?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] With great optimism. However, we do not think that this democratization process is complete yet, because the FNLA, since it was one of the movements signing the Alvor accords, should also have been consulted.

[Agualusa] Do you mean that the FNLA should have been privileged in comparison with the rest of the unarmed opposition?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] No! But it is important not to forget that we are a historical movement, with 15 years' experience, and hence we are equipped to make a particularly rich contribution to the democratization process.

[Agualusa] Rumors are circulating in Luanda about a possible alliance between the FNLA and Joaquim Pinto de Andrade's Angolan Civic Association (ACA). Do you confirm that alliance?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] The FNLA is an open, tolerant party; we are not closed. We want to talk with all the forces, because we consider it necessary to harmonize our differences. That is why we have issued an appeal for a national conference, gathering all the Angolan political forces.

[Agualusa] But do you confirm that there have been contacts with the ACA?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] I cannot confirm it, but I think that it is possible.

[Agualusa] Is it true that the FNLA is counting on support in Luanda, particularly from the so-called Angolan returnees who were refugees in Zaire for so many years?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] The FNLA has the support of the entire Angolan people, the only guarantor of Angola's future. We trust in the Angolan people's conscience.

[Agualusa] On the international level, which are the countries currently backing your movement?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] We have the support of all people who really want the good of Angola. But we would like to see Portugal more interested in our movement. We have always taken our bond of affection with Portugal for granted (I myself am an ambassador of Portugal, I studied in Lisbon). Unfortunately, however, we have noted a certain amount of indifference on the part of the Portuguese rulers. The Portuguese have only turned toward UNITA and the MPLA, and have forgotten those who struggled for peaceful means. Portugal has recognized the three movements, and hence it should now listen to what the FNLA says. We exist! Holden Roberto has worked like an ant, doing silent work.

[Agualusa] In your movement's opinion, does Portugal still have a role to play in Angola?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] Of course it does! We need the Portuguese common legacy. The Portuguese language is

the vehicle of our culture today. The Portuguese could play a very important role in training teachers, for example. We need the Portuguese to teach us their language.

[Agualusa] With regard to Angolans abroad, do you think that those people will be able to return?

[Manuel N'Teka Kiala] Those people must be integrated. Every Angolan abroad now should return, bringing his different experience, which will enrich Angola. We will be able to make a symbiosis of all those experiences, and create a new culture. The essential thing is to make dialogue possible among all Angolans, each retaining his autonomy. We call this tolerance. And freedom is necessary. People without freedom are people without a country.

* Nongovernmental Youth Civic Association Created

91AF1263C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jun 91 p 2

[Article by Agostinho Chitata]

[Text] With barely 100 members and an administrative body of 18, and with lawyer Antonio Napoleao as president, the nongovernmental Civic Association of Angolan Youth, Juvangola, was inaugurated last weekend in Luanda for the purpose of assisting the public authorities in all areas of national reconstruction.

Juvangola has a Directive Council whose vice president is Antonio Teixeira Flor, a table at the General Assembly, a Fiscal Council comprised of five members, and the slogan "Peace, Bread, Dignity and Democracy." According to its bylaws, it will seek to integrate all Angolan youth in a broad mass movement, mobilizing them through voluntary work, and encouraging them in executing the multiple and varied activities the country's reconstruction requires.

The youth organization also intends to promote active participation of youth, through appropriate means, in the development of civil society and the expansion and consolidation of democracy, giving opinions, making recommendations, introducing plans and proposals to resolve social problems within the framework of the local structures, and promote the intellectual and spiritual development of youth through meetings, conferences, talks, seminars and cultural, scientific, and technical exchanges with domestic and foreign individuals and organizations sympathetic to Juvangola's social objectives.

With respect to its structure within the current political system in the RPA [Peoples Republic of Angola], the Civic Association of Angolan Youth, organized 15 months ago, is a patriotic and democratic organization, nonracial and nonconfessional in nature, i.e., as

described in its bylaws, it does not support any political ideology, philosophical movement or religious creed, and treats all people equally without discrimination.

Asked about its similarity to the "J," Dr. Napoleao responded positively, saying "the existence of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] is compatible with other associations, what is different is its character."

With respect to recognition of its existence, the Civic Association of Angolan Youth (Juvangola) President told JA [JORNAL DE ANGOLA] that "there is only de facto recognition. Our association's growth permits one to conclude that it has had the de facto recognition of the country's highest authorities for close to 15 months."

Asked to relate a short history of his civic association, Dr. Antonio Napoleao said that "it has evolved peacefully over the course of a year and a half. It requested and received a school to teach students on waiting lists, and was also authorized to renovate the athletic park, as well as participate in the National Forum on Drought and Desertification last October in the city of Lobito, where it presented a written work."

The act of inauguration of the Civic Association of Angolan Youth—Juvangola—was presided over by Secretary General Rosalino Ricardo Neto and the group's adjunct, a youth of 21, Sandra Marcelino Pitra. Also attending were Education Minister Antonio Burity da Silva, Secretary of State for Social Affairs Rodeth dos Santos, and diplomats from the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and Cape Verde.

* Mood Among Luanda Population Observed

91AF1281D Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 5 Jul 91 p 50

[Article by Jofre Justino]

[Text] Leaving Lisbon on 22 June, I even thought that by so doing I would succeed in making the Lisbon-Luanda-Jamba (in this case Likua) journey, ending with the symbolic delivery of Portuguese donations procured through the Campaign Against Famine In Angola. The latter was organized by the Portuguese Forum for Peace and Democracy in Angola, and the Congress of Angolan Cadres Abroad.

This did not happen. The trip was filled with various vicissitudes, the complete account of which would be boring, but which I shall summarize in this article. In Luanda, however, I was able to enter a hotel, inquire about the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], and leave the same hotel with one of its members, Dr. Hossi, to have coffee, as if I were in Lisbon.

Hence, Luanda, Angola, is changing. More quickly than some claim, and more slowly than many, the majority of Angolans, would like. But it is changing.

In Luanda

I saw it, probably with too much romanticism, but from Ilha it is still very beautiful, descending to the bay with a languor brought on by the buildings, sun, and hills. In fact, it is deteriorated inside, lacking in everything, but it is still Luanda, larger, more lively, and noisier.

With its quite changed social structure, one notes the presence of an enormous social middle class, moving about in a car parking lot, not entirely rundown, as I had heard tell in Lisbon. And the Luandan's expansive state of mind is still the same; perhaps better now, because the civil war has ended.

The parallel economy supports and, at the same time, limits this city; because it lends it dynamics, but prevents it from taking a leap forward in quality. It is accompanied by the blockages caused by totalitarianism and the nationalized economy.

Luanda is badly managed, with shops closed or poorly supplied; living on the dollar, the "schemes," and survival. But it is alive.

Its infrastructures are ruined, with buildings, housing, residences, everything waiting for maintenance, recovery, with the time given by peace for people to take care of themselves, and with a budget that is not dissipated in war.

Luanda grew with poor outlying neighborhoods and adobe, but it does have electricity, which encourages cooperation among residents in sharing refrigerators and food. It is without water by the end of the morning (in districts where water is piped). It does not always have bread or milk, but I was able to drink beer (watery, but beer) at a cafe in Arcadia. In Lello there were almost no books, but it was open. I saw beggars on the streets, but no banditry.

I went on foot, visiting Ilha, and Roque Santeiro. I saw many soldiers, but they were unarmed. In short, Luanda is still itself.

Politics

At a cafe I noticed that there was talk about the return of Dr. Savimbi, with some opposed and others approving. No one became angry. On the streets, there was a great deal of propaganda of the party/state, and the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party]. However, there were also signs showing Dr. Savimbi, UNITA pictures, pamphlets from the Democratic Forum, and banners of the PRD [Democratic Renewal Party] (a different one, Angolan).

One of the issues of JORNAL DE ANGOLA reported on the UNITA rally, and in the article its editor, David Mestre, wrote: "Whatever be the party with our sympathy, the important thing is that we are all Angolans, and none of us any longer believes that violence can bring good results." In that issue my friend Jose Eduardo

Agualusa interviewed an "enfant terrible" of Mozambican fiction and an "accursed poet," both critics of the Mozambican regime.

I did not arrive in time to attend the UNITA rally, the first in Luanda during this new phase. But everyone that I talked with told me that it went well, very well for this political force, filling Kinaochidei. JORNAL DE ANGOLA said that the event had a participation "estimated by several reporters at 10,000 persons" (article in a box but on the second page). During the rally UNITA was outspoken (too harsh in the view of certain Portuguese sectors linked with the peace process and fearful of this incipient transition phase). Abel Chivukuvuko was quite satisfied, as was engineer Salupeto, with this process of slow but sure popular adhesion to their party in Luanda.

In my conversations with many of those with whom I spoke, I observed that the limitations are, nevertheless, still excessive. In the news media mention is made of UNITA more as a result of the end of the civil war, and of the Politico-Military Joint Commission (CCPM), than of the party itself, as a party. Little or nothing is said about the other political forces, and I saw no texts by UNITA members in JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

On the other hand, I heard much criticism of the Portuguese news media, especially of the RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television] and of Mr. Carlos Albuquerque. He is viewed in Luanda by citizens who have no connection with UNITA as an explicit supporter of the regime, and not as an impartial journalist; thus bringing Portuguese journalism into question in Angola.

That is why I refused to "pose" for the RTP. I do not need notoriety and, in particular, I prefer this small act of solidarity with those in Angola who are preparing and still suffering for democracy to secondary acts for minor acclaim.

That is also why I make this interruption in my line of thought to tell you here that the Portuguese Forum for Peace and Democracy in Angola had to take 10 long minutes of Maria Antonia Palla's patience, without me, as I noted previously, to obtain the right, if it has one, to air time, despite the co-organizers of the Campaign Against Famine in Angola.

Government Levels and Political Parties

On the Joint Politico-Military Commission they are still producing the essential documents on this phase of transition to democracy. It is expected that rapid progress will be made in scheduling the electoral process, and demobilizing the remnants of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (the MPLA-PT and UNITA military forces), so as then to deal with other issues, making the reform of the still existing totalitarian state possible.

Everyone talks about the war as ended. An internal information and publicity sheet from the Front for Democracy, FPD, one of the political groups linked to the ACA even before the date of the signing of the accords, is more concerned about the political police, and the "death squads" originating in them since this police force of the regime became "defunct." Still a political prisoner, Moises Andre Lima, ex-national political commissioner of the People's Air Force of Angola (FAP) and founder of the Socialist Unity Movement of Angola (MUSA), who was sentenced to death by shooting and has been waiting for this since 1987, wrote a document that is circulating through Luanda. Entitled "An Alternative Strategic Alliance," it maintains that the "democratic opposition (...) has the historical responsibility during this phase to prevent the country's balkanization through bipolarity."

The ACA and FNLA have opened up channels for dialogue, attempting to reinforce their role as pivotal parties, counting on election results of about 25 percent if they are in a coalition. This is a significant fact, deserving greater attention from those following Angola; even though this escapes the RTP "correspondents" paid by all of us.

The MPLA-PT is reorganizing its municipal commissioners, apparently with such ex-secret police, attempting to control the existing local government. And among its members one observes a silent but enormous battle between the reformers, apparently led by Lopo de Nascimento, and the hard line, over control of the apparatus, and also over whether or not to democratize the party and the regime.

On the other hand, in a country with a single daily newspaper, small in pages and circulation, with two radio stations and one for television, political activity occurs outside the traditional communications channels with the citizens. Hence, the conveying of the debate of ideas is limited. Even UNITA senses the difficulties of someone in the opposition, not only to the government party, but also to the centralized state.

For example, a priest returning from the interior told me that, in Huambo, UNITA was still experiencing problems in being accepted as an alternative political party by the MPLA-PT; and that UNITA radio was periodically claiming situations wherein democracy is being limited in Angola.

One of them, the most important, lies in the continued existence of political prisoners: The regime has not released the political prisoners, something that is beginning to be worrisome.

Solidarity

The Angolan citizens with whom I talked appeared obviously grateful to two Portuguese figures: President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva. Both are always mentioned as key participants in this Angolan peace process.

The solidarity that we provided to Angolan citizens, resulting from the Campaign Against Famine in Angola, was unquestionably a drop in the bucket compared with what was necessary. It should continue to be extended to a cooperation which, without occurring abruptly, should be interpreted, not on today's level, with a mere state secretariat, but rather on the higher level of a genuine ministry. The latter would be called upon to reinforce and stabilize relations between Portugal and the PALOP [Portuguese-Speaking African Countries]. It should also mobilize institutional and business relations, and initiatives relating to social solidarity: from the economy to education, from health to the environment, and from tourism to culture.

Angola is catching its second wind, a veritable second post-independence. In this, Portugal is finally receiving its role as an ex-colonial power, and must not lose it again, as occurred during the post-Alvor period. Let us hope that the Portuguese state realizes this, and does not become lost in the aforementioned partisan disputes, nor try to make this important role a mere electoral device. No one will forgive this generation of politicians if that should occur. Having a second chance in international politics is extremely rare.

Solidarity among independent states is not achieved through ingenuous acts, as well all know, nor is anyone expecting that. What is expected is that it be realistic, pragmatic, effective, and constructive; and not partisan, associated with a "lobby."

Conducting a campaign means engaging in a symbolic act. The rest, the essential part, must be consummated and programmed, between one state and the other; and Portugal is not doing this. Beyond this important participation in the peace process, it has not even mobilized private enterprise.

Let us hope that the president of the republic and the prime minister (present or future) continue to deserve the sympathy that they currently have in Angola. Let us hope that this accumulated capital is not lost.

And There Is No Arrival in Likua

Objectively, I cannot explain to you the reason that this flight failed to arrive in Likua. I can tell you that one feels that UNITA had reason for being displeased and for asking that the flight be postponed. On the other, however, there was (much) pressure for it to have the results that it did.

The system in Luanda involves UNITA, and is attempting to stifle it; and in Lisbon a considerable number of people may question this symbolic act, involving it in embroilments that transcend it. For example, we intended to be in Likua, the flight destination, four hours (after much struggling), so as to have 30 hours in Luanda, which became 48 hours.

In view of this, and amid immense vicissitudes, we did not reach Likua. In any event, I think that the reasons for this situation go beyond UNITA and the MPLA-PT.

It proved impossible to meet the objective entirely. It was impossible for Father Bongo, a Catholic priest in Jamba, to leave Lisbon and, by way of Luanda, to reach Jamba. He will wait for the next opportunity. But he was in Luanda.

UNITA may find itself involved in a complicated process, with the postponement of the CCPM visit to Jamba intervening, which allowed for too much speculation. But it apparently attempted to find solutions; unfortunately, without results.

On that subject, this article is inconclusive, and I learned from it only the lesson that we should have departed later.

Various Conversations

I shall conclude by noting that expectations in Luanda are enormous. Everyone says, "we shall see," but with hope in their eyes. A priest from Huambo told me that within the CCPM there are groups (UNITA/MPLA-PT) operating optimally, quickly removing mines from the roads. People are becoming used to traveling on the roads again.

Finally, I shall relate to you a brief conversation with five deacons from the Congregation of the Holy Spirit: five young men trained in Angola and in Brazzaville, based on the Church's present ecumenical policy.

They were Lourenco Jdjimbu, Mauricio Cassutut, Felisberto Sakulikuro, Armando Luimba, and Carlos Frederico. They dream of a free and democratic Angola, ready for development. They dream of moralizing Angolans, as well as making them give up the lack of faith in themselves. They inquire about Portugal's role in Angola, and hope to become disseminated through Angola and, to have their religion freely disseminated with them.

I believed in their hope and their desire for the future. They are young, having lived through a war until now. And I know what this means insofar as expectations for the future are concerned.

With all the young people like them, whether religious or not, a different Angola will be created within the Angola of old. I have no doubt that this different Angola has a potential for being a better Angola, despite all the choices and all the turmoil among those, both inside and outside this country, who fear change most of all.

They, the youth, do not fear it; they want it. So do I, even though I realize this country's countless problems. One of them, stressed by a friend after an article in JORNAL DE ANGOLA claiming that inflation will reach 97.1 percent during the last six months, is the control and recovery of a ruined economy. With nearly 80 percent of consumers resorting essentially to the parallel economy, and with inflation possibly reaching three digits by the

end of this year, the situation appears frightening. It is compounded by the spontaneous outbreak of strikes that is always natural during phases of openness.

On the other hand, the government may manage to overcome the temptation to use the economic weapon as an electoral device, worsening the country's external dependence with an administration distributing goods and money to the poor to gain votes! This question, which is in the air, seriously concerns many Angolans who realize the limits of this type of administration. On the other hand, they know that such limits are not so easily understood by those who only want power for its own sake. For this reason, I cannot resist quoting part of an article by the author Pepetela, from the MPLA-PT, in JORNAL DE ANGOLA: "Life is always like this; power is fleeting; it lasts only so long as it fascinates us, and ends up being replaced for good or for bad. There are a few who realize this, but they easily forget, because they are carried away by their fascination with the power that they manage to achieve or dream of achieving. There are others who do not even realize this, poor things...."

A very beautiful self-criticism, which I hope the entire MPLA-PT has read.

Comoros

Halidi, Others Reportedly To Answer for Actions

EA0508185091 Moroni Radio Comoros in French
1100 GMT 5 Aug 91

[Text] The situation in Moroni, the federal capital, and in other regions and islands of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, after the declaration of the Supreme Court to sack the head of state: Currently, Supreme Court President Ahmed Halidi, Attorney General (Ali Salim), and other members of the court are in the hands of the security forces. They will answer for their actions before the justice court, as President Djohar stressed in his 3 August message to the people [words indistinct].

Pro-Democracy March Noted; Demonstration Planned

EA0508172991 Moroni Radio Comoros in French
1100 GMT 5 Aug 91

[Text] This morning [5 August] there was a march of support in Mutsamudu, Anjouan, in support of democracy. According to our correspondent (Omar Umali), the great meeting gathered the population from the four prefectures of the island. Four speeches were made on the occasion, including one by the minister of national education, Mr. [name indistinct].

Moreover, a demonstration to denounce putschists and defend democracy and republican institutions will take place this afternoon at 1500 at (Beyiti Salam). This was announced in a communique read this morning by Interior Minister Mohamed Taki Mboreha. The popular

gatherings have been organized at the request of people from various regions of the island of Great Comoro. According to the Interior Ministry communique, permission for any public gathering must be requested in advance to the competent authorities.

Support for President Noted

EA0508183091 Moroni Radio Comoros in French
1100 GMT 5 Aug 91

[Text] The president of the Republic this morning met the Egyptian ambassador to our country, Mr. (Bahri al-Sadiq), who is leaving our country at the end of his mission. At the center of the talks were the strengthening of the relations of cooperation existing between our countries and the assistance the Comoros hopes to gain from brotherly countries at a time when there are talks of a structural adjustment program for economic change and the development of the Comoros. The head of state also stressed this in an interview he gave to (Pascal Peri) (?of RFI).

President Djohar recalled that democracy needs the participation of everyone. A small number of men thirsty for power cannot stop and end the great steps being made by the Comoran people. The head of state has repeatedly been reminding people of this message.

Consequently, delegations have been pouring in to show him their unfailing support for the policy of change practiced by the government. Currently, declarations from different (?areas) continue to reach us. The population of (Nioumadzahambali) in east (Mbadjani) and the entire population (?is invited to a) demonstration to denounce the anticonstitutional action taken by the authors of the so-called declaration, (?which) will take place at 1600 in [words indistinct].

The Supreme Court's action is simply a constitutional coup-d'etat. The Comoran Party for Democracy and Progress calls on the government and the people to take upon themselves their responsibilities to safeguard democracy. The Comoran Party for Democracy and Progress strongly reaffirms its commitment to democracy and condemns any form of coup d'etat, be it military or constitutional. [Words indistinct] on the other hand, the [words indistinct] expresses its concern over the destabilization maneuvers which were about to plunge the country into anarchy and confusion. The committee declares itself to be for democracy.

Progovernment Supporters Wounded

AB0508191891 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT
5 Aug 91

[Text] Moroni, Aug 5 (AFP)—Security forces in the Comoros shot and seriously wounded at least three young people who tried Monday to protest against a show of support for President Said Mohamed Djohar, official sources said. The security forces at Mutsamudu on Anjouan, the second largest island in the Indian Ocean archipelago, opened fired during the pro-Djohar

demonstration early in the day, an AFP correspondent reported from Anjouan. Officials in the capital of Moroni later said at least three, perhaps four people, had been badly injured by bullets.

The crowd at Mutsamudu turned out in support of Djohar, whose impeachment for reasons of "incapacity" was pronounced by the Supreme Court on Saturday. Djohar was later said to have ordered an enquiry into the firing on counter-demonstrators.

The trouble came after the president of the Supreme Court Ibrahim Ahmed Halidi was placed under house arrest on Sunday. Halidi had been named by the court to replace Djohar as acting president under the Constitution. Three other court officials have also been detained.

Djohar is currently attempting to mobilise his supporters, but several parties in the ruling coalition have refused to cooperate. Some 1,000 people turned out on his behalf in Moroni at a peaceful demonstration later Monday, but his own Udzima [Comoran Union for Progress] party did not take part, witnesses said. The president said Sunday that the "coup d'etat" organised against him had failed "with the help of God and the loyalty of military leaders and all their troops".

Informed sources said the Supreme Court maintained its impeachment order and said it had "evidence proving that (the head of state) had demonstrated a certain lack of lucidity in his conduct of the affairs of state". A member of the Supreme Court, who asked not to be named, accused France of helping Djohar defy impeachment "because it is a French colonel who commands the Comoran army".

France intervened militarily in the Comoros Islands after the murder of then President Ahmed Abdallah in November 1989. For some weeks following the killing, the Republic had been effectively run by French mercenary Bob Denard and a small army of his henchmen who had served as Abdallah's presidential guard. Denard left the islands for South Africa. Djohar was himself Supreme Court president when Abdallah was shot dead in his office in circumstances that remain unclear.

Madagascar

Government Extends State of Emergency 2 Weeks

AB0508163091 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT
5 Aug 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 5 (AFP)—The state of emergency declared in the Madagascan capital and four adjoining administrative districts on July 22 was extended on Monday for a further two weeks, national radio reported. It had been due to expire at midnight local time. The measure includes a curfew and a ban on public demonstrations, but tens of thousands of people have been gathering daily in the city centre to call for the resignation of President Didier Ratsiraka, in power on the Indian Ocean island since 1975.

Four members of the self-styled transitional government set up by a coalition of opposition parties under Albert Zafy, the "prime minister," were briefly detained by security forces during the first period of the state of emergency. At the weekend the opposition gave Admiral Ratsiraka one week to hand over his powers to the transitional body, but both sides appeared to be increasingly ready for talks.

Opposition Demands Full Power; Ratsiraka Can Stay

LD0208205491 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] The Malagasy opposition has made new proposals to President Ratsiraka. The Malagasy opposition coordination, the Active Forces, demands full power, but is reported to give up its demands for President Ratsiraka's departure. Albert Zafy, the prime minister appointed by the opposition, spoke to Boniface Bignon, our special correspondent in Antananarivo:

[Begin recording] [Zafy] First, full power, full power for the provisional government, that is what we demand.

[Bignon] Would you be willing to head a transitional government, with president Ratsiraka as head of state, and in what circumstances?

[Zafy] I believe that in the present circumstances it is extremely difficult to accept. The only thing which the Active Forces might accept if he stays is that he should be without any power, that is the minimum: without any power. I always say the main worry is this problem of elections: We do not want him to manage the elections for the transition—that we reject. As long as there is no guarantee from the person, we do not want him to stay in place. That is the core of the problem. What the delegation went to ask—when there was still the (?BFM)—was full power or a transitional government, but he [Ratsiraka] still wants to retain some power so as to be able to maneuver. That we reject. So this basic demand results from the fact that nobody trusts him anymore: full power is asked for so as to allow the transitional government to have a free hand in preparing real democracy. [end recording]

Mr. Zafy's remarks are slightly different from those given this morning by General Rakotoharison, who was demanding, as a precondition to any talks with the government, the resignation of President Ratsiraka. General Rakotoharison is the head of state appointed by the Malagasy opposition.

Mauritius

Legislative Session Called 'Amid Speculation'

AB0408133091 Paris AFP in English 1209 GMT
4 Aug 91

[Text] Port-Louis, Aug 4 (AFP)—The Mauritian parliament is to meet Monday [5 Aug] in a special session

amid speculation here Sunday that Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth plans to dissolve it this week and call early general elections. The special session was regarded by political observers as a legal formality. Sunday newspapers speculated that after dissolving parliament Monday or Tuesday, Jugnauth would ask Governor General Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo to set elections for some time in the first half of September. Sources close to the government suggested September 22 or 23 as possible dates.

Political parties are already staging daily campaign events all around this Commonwealth island state. The two major political alliances, Jugnauth's and that headed by Nuvin Ramgoolam, are putting the finishing touches to their platforms and lists of candidates.

In the last general elections in 1987, the winning alliance consisted of Jugnauth's Mauritian Socialist Movement (MSM), the Labour Party, and the Mauritian Social Democratic Party. The Social Democrats quit the alliance in 1988. In 1990 the Mauritian Militant Movement, led by Prem Nabsang, joined the alliance after the Labour Party left, refusing to support Jugnauth's efforts to turn Mauritius, a member of the British Commonwealth, into a republic.

There is broad agreement across the political spectrum on becoming a republic but the move has continually foundered over the past decade on what powers the president should have.

Mozambique

Archbishop Says Peace Talks Continue in Rome

MB0308124891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1045 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] Beira Archbishop Don Jaime Goncalves, (one of mediators at the Rome peace talks), returned to Maputo today to attend a Caritas conference to start in Maputo next Monday [5 August]. As such, he will not be present at the Rome peace talks between the Mozambique National Resistance and the Mozambican Government during the next four days. Contrary to information reaching our newsdesk, Don Jaime Goncalves said the peace talks are continuing. He said the parties are discussing the law on parties in a normal atmosphere.

[Begin Goncalves recording] The parties have been expressing their views, particularly regarding the first point in the working agenda. At the moment, we cannot say that there is an understanding or a misunderstanding. The discussions are progressing normally. We have not yet reached the stage of decisions. We are still exchanging views before making a decision. Usually, before reaching a decision, we have what we call preliminary sessions, which could also be called normal sessions. During these sessions, the mediators meet the two parties separately.

As a matter of fact, most of the work, most of the talks are carried out this way. The mediators meet the parties separately and they express their views regarding the point in discussion. [Word indistinct] we cannot say that they have agreed or disagreed. They just express their views and then the mediators decide whether an agreement or a common decision can be reached. It is only when we reach the stage of decision that we can say the parties have agreed or failed to agree. During yesterday's session, the parties just expressed their views regarding the point in discussion. [end recording]

Chissano at Frelimo Central Committee Session

MB0508111291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Aug 91

[Report by Emilio Manhique from the Congress Palace in Maputo]

[Text] The Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee opened its sixth session in Maputo this morning to prepare for its sixth congress. The sixth Central Committee session is the last that organ will hold with its current members.

Speaking at the opening, Frelimo Party Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano noted that this is a very important session because it will discuss important present and future issues for the Frelimo Party and prepare final proposals to be submitted to the congress for approval.

President Joaquim Chissano said that the sixth Central Committee session is held at a particularly difficult time when the country's return to peace and stability are being slowed down by Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] delaying tactics in total disregard of the people's aspirations. The Mozambican head of state noted that the people are tired of suffering and (?destruction). The Frelimo Party chairman said that Renamo's behavior has led to continuing delays in the Rome negotiation process. He also noted Renamo's hideous massacres against defenseless people.

Turning to the statutes and program which provide the party's political foundation, the Frelimo Party chairman said that the Central Committee will make every effort to submit a proposal to the sixth congress to help that organ adopt statutes and programs with which all militants can identify. Those statutes and programs must also be (?flexible) enough to secure the support of an ever growing number of Frelimo Party supporters and sympathizers.

The Mozambican head of state said, quote, we want a party that is increasingly strong and is adapted to the growing number and quality of its grass-roots organizations. We want a party that is increasingly dynamic and capable of facing the changes that must be introduced at any given time. We want a renewed party that will be able to progressively renew itself without losing its identity, unquote.

Later, Frelimo Party Chairman Joaquim Chissano discussed the introduction of the multiparty system in Mozambique eight months ago. He said he hoped that future parties will help rebuild the nation and restore normality to the lives of all Mozambican people. He stressed that a new page of Mozambican history is being written. He said that hatred, revenge, mistrust, and intolerance are contrary to the Mozambican nation's construction plans.

The sixth Central Committee session has an eight-point agenda, notably the draft plans for the statutes and program. The Central Committee members will analyze the work done by the provincial offices in preparation for the Sixth Frelimo Party Congress and listen to a report on the Rome peace talks.

Armed Forces Capture Weapons, Free Kidnappees

MB0408141291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces have captured 62 weapons and 11 clips in operations carried out in different corners of the country against the armed bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] movement. A source from the Armed Forces General Staff said our forces also freed more than 440 people who had been kidnapped by the armed bandits.

*** Background to Recent Failed Coup Examined**

91AF1285A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 91 pp 52-53

[Article by Alexandre Chiure]

[Text] The power that the Frelimo [Mozambican Liberation Front] government has held for 16 years, since the end of 10 years of armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique, was on the verge of "flying" all of a sudden right out of its hands, before the first multiparty elections are held to see if Frelimo will win another term or lose. We are referring to preparations for a coup d'etat that were discovered in time by the country's security forces, and that involved the former deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, the former governor of Maputo Province, Lieutenant-General in the Reserves Jose Moiane, and two members of Machel's family, among others. The full list of the conspirators is known, but its objectives continue to be kept in secrecy by the government.

Rumors regarding the arrest by the Mozambican security forces of a group of officials of the local army that was planning a coup d'etat began to circulate by word of mouth early in the week of the festivities marking the 16th anniversary of Mozambique's independence on June 25.

Rumors and speculation surrounding the matter intensified with the publication on 23 June of a government

communique that simply announced the arrest of persons implicated in the plot for investigation, and urged people to watch out "for these activities, that are designed to prevent the country from returning to normal."

Any discussions as to whether the coup d'etat was opportune or not, or whether there were motives for it at this stage of the ongoing reforms, have been relegated to second place. The public's concern has been to find out who belonged to the group, the circumstances in which its members were arrested, and its objectives.

We are going to open a parenthesis here to say that the Mozambican capital has remained calm and life is continuing as normal. There are no signs of unrest or excessive military movements, that are typical of this type of situation.

As a result of the silence that followed publication of the terse government communique, Frelimo has been pressured by some Mozambican political circles, that are demanding to be told the whole truth with regard to the preparations for the coup.

The Patriotic Action Front [FAP], a new opposition political organization in Mozambique, said in a statement published on 27 June by the country's major daily newspaper (NOTICIAS) that by failing to reveal the names, the government is endangering the peace process.

Not a Coup, but a Series of Them...

The statement, in which the party condemned the attempted coup, stressed in one part that a coup d'etat in Mozambique "could only mark the beginning of a vicious circle of a series of them."

The evening of the publication of the FAP statement, the Frelimo government revealed the names of the conspirators, and prominent among them were two brothers of former Mozambican president Samora Machel, Boaventura Machel, a businessman, and the demobilized sergeant, Malaque Machel.

The second government communique, announcing the names of the people implicated in preparations for the coup, pointed to Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote as one of the prime leaders of the plot, that also involved a reservist lieutenant-general, Jose Moiane (the second most important figure), Lieutenant-Colonel Cipriano Matias Maluleque, Majors Fernando dos Santos Manhica, Alberto Andre Macuvel, Osorio Benjamim Andre Pelembe, Jose Mutame, and Belo Amaral Filipe, and Captains Laquino Abiliningo Chambal and Tomas Fulano, and Albano Bila, whose rank was not disclosed in the communique.

The document, that appeared with a new appeal to all Mozambicans to be watchful, put the older brother of President Samora Machel, businessman Boaventura Machel, at the top of a list of four civilians who were also involved in preparations for the coup and whose names

are Estevao Bento Malessilo Machique, Jose Mutamanhane Matavel, and Mrs. Beatriz Manuel.

The Maputo government continues, however, to keep secret the plan that the conspirators had conceived to govern the country in the event that the coup d'etat they were planning had been successful. Neither has it disclosed the circumstances in which the conspirators were arrested by the Mozambican security officers.

Meanwhile, reports circulating in Maputo hold that the group was surprised as it was leaving one of its meetings to prepare for the coup somewhere in the Mozambican capital, after an officer in the Mozambican Air Force denounced it to the government authorities.

The Mozambican public believes that if the coup d'etat being planned in Mozambique was a serious one, "then there are more people implicated in the plot. If there are and their names are not being divulged, Frelimo is trying to hide internal conflict, and is just including on the list circulated by the media "those people who are already on its black list."

Moreover, the communique itself that reveals the names of the insurrectionists (the second one) implies this when it says that Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote is one of the "principal leaders of the plot." Aside from the case of Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane, who has substantial military experience, the rest of the participants do not have any appreciable influence in the army. And what is more, Jose Moiane is retired.

Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote and Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane are former Frelimo guerrillas who participated in the country's armed struggle for liberation and are regarded as great military strategists. Because of this, there are some people who doubt that Frelimo would be able to use its power against them, and especially against the soldiers who also fought to gain independence.

What Are Mozambicans Saying?

Amongst the people, the attempted coup d'etat is viewed from various angles. Some currents of opinion argue that there is no place for a coup d'etat in Mozambique, because the new Constitution of the Republic "opens a large field for differing views."

Julio da Silva, a professor of labor sociology, shares this point of view. He says that he thought that there would never be attempted coups d'etat in Mozambique now, "because there are certain prevailing circumstances that are to a certain extent unfavorable to it now. Well, everything depends on the people who have arms."

"I do not know whether these preparations for a coup have something to do with what we all say when a young child needs something. A child cannot say anything to his parents until he has learned to talk. He cries and

screams, which means that his parents should pay attention to him," he said, and then added that problems should be brought out and discussed so that a democratic solution can be found.

The attitude of military and civilian groups in organizing a coup d'etat is negative, because otherwise they would come out in favor or against something, Julio da Silva said, but we still do not know what the objectives of the coup were.

Marcelo Machava, a Mozambican intellectual, began by criticizing the government communiques on the matter, describing them as "not objective." This creates a certain ambiguity in people's minds. But more importantly, Mozambicans see one of their rights consecrated in the Constitution being violated, namely the right of Mozambican citizens to full and truthful information.

In his view, the 16 soldiers and civilians involved in the plot are just "a group of individuals that were playing with the defense budget, in the performance of their functions, taking advantage of the organization problems existing within the Mozambican Army."

Marcelo Machava said that they wanted to attempt a coup so that they could continue to use the money for personal ends, and were threatened by the peace process that would culminate in the formation of a well-organized and structured national army, in which it would be impossible to do this kind of maneuvering.

"As for the role of the civilians, and particularly because of the involvement of some members of the Machel family, it leads me to think that this was an attempt to restore the monarchy and create in Mozambique a government formed by the Machel family in which power would be hereditary."

In his words, all of this "only goes to show how important it is to create a truly democratic state, in which there are differing political ideas, so that we can form the more just society that we aspire to."

The Mozambican intellectual said at another point that aborted coup attempts are "the result of the tolerance that Frelimo has shown for criminal and corrupt individuals who have abused and continue to abuse their power."

In the opinion of Carlos Carvalho, a pre-university student, the group that planned the coup d'etat, even if it had managed to carry it out, "would not have solved any of the country's socio-economic and military problems, because they did not even have the educational background. Everybody knows that neither Jose Moiane nor Sebastiao Marcos Mabote had good educations, that is why they went into the military."

Jose Carvalho, a taxi driver in the city, believes for his part that they were "a group of incompetents who wanted to take power by force." He said that when he

heard about the preparations for a coup, he thought that it was a government ruse designed to test the reactions of the local people.

The Maputo government is currently in a difficult position. Besides having been on the verge of a coup, it has been sharply criticized by some circles of society because of the intolerable cost of living in the country, that is reflected in price hikes, in contrast with the wages paid in various socioeconomic sectors in the country.

It has also been attacked for failing to control the wave of crime that plagues Mozambican cities, and mainly the country's capital, where people are stabbed and robbed of their possessions on the streets, by marginals who have been baptized with the name of "Ninjas."

Who Is Sebastiao Marcos Mabote?

Regarded as a great military strategist, Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote became famous at the time of the "No Gordio" operation in 1970, during the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism unleashed by General Kaulza de Arriaga, that failed in favor of Frelimo. On the eve of the proclamation of national independence, Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote coordinated the cease-fire with the colonial authorities for the transition government, backed by Frelimo's military forces. A little after independence, he was appointed chief of staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, and later deputy defense minister of Mozambique. He belonged to the top command of the Mozambican military contingent assigned to support the Zimbabwean troops against Ian Smith's army, the central command of which was under the responsibility of President Samora Machel, from what we know.

He commanded the forces that destroyed the famous Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] base called Sitatonga I and II in the Gaza region north of the Mozambican capital between 1981 and 1982. In 1985, he led the Mozambican troops that, with the assistance of the Zimbabwean Army, destroyed Renamo's main base, baptized with the name of Banana House, in Sofala Province in central Mozambique. A little before Samora Machel's death, Commander-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote was removed from the office of deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, for reasons that are not publicly known.

According to rumors circulating at the time, he was dismissed because he was discovered at a Renamo base collaborating with them. The Mozambican president at the time, Samora Machel, who took on the post of commander-in-chief of the Mozambican Armed Forces, died when he returned to "take steps" in the military arena to "correct irregular situations." In 1989, he was dismissed from the Politburo of Frelimo's Central Committee, after a lengthy meeting behind closed doors during Frelimo's 5th Congress. Months earlier, he was in Cuba attending a military course, a trip that served to "refresh his memory" after successive upsets he suffered. On his return to the country, he said that he was going to

hold a new high-level military post, and that in fact was true until he became implicated in the preparations for the coup d'etat.

Who is Jose Moiane?

On the list of military men involved in preparations for the coup d'etat, the lieutenant-general in the reserves, Jose Moiane, is seen as the second most important figure. He is a former combatant. During the armed struggle, Jose Moiane opened the fighting front known as Manica-Sofala, in central Mozambique. After the country gained independence, he assumed the office of governor of Maputo Province, and remained in that post for 10 years. In the military sphere, Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane is regarded as a great strategist.

He was the right arm of Mozambican President Samora Machel. Shortly after Mozambique's independence, he joined the command of the Mozambican troops that fought alongside the Zimbabwean guerrillas of ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front], Robert Mugabe's Patriotic Front, against the powerful and well-equipped army of Ian Smith, from 1978-79, and received good references.

As for the social side of his life, Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane has a black record. In 1989, he was found guilty of beating his wife to death. For this crime, the Superior Court convicted him to six years in jail, a sentence that was cut in half because of his rights as a deputy in the Assembly of the Republic and because he was a former soldier. From that time on, things never went well for him. He held no more positions of power, remaining with his status as lieutenant-general in the reserves. Jose Moiane is no longer a deputy in the Assembly of the Republic.

A short time ago, rumors were circulating to the effect that Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane had raped a 14-year old minor, and after that he was involved in the group that was making preparations for a coup d'etat against the Chissano government. From what was said, if the coup had come about, it would have been a bloody one. What were Jose Moiane's ambitions in this group of insurrectionists?

From what is known, Jose Moiane is not just a military man but is also a politician. Observers of socioeconomic and political developments in Mozambique speculate that he was involved in the insurgent group to try to recover the power and regain the prestige he had when he was a government official. In 1989, during the 5th Frelimo Congress, Jose Moiane was removed from the Central Committee. The reasons were not made public, but the speculation was that his poor social conduct was at the root of his dismissal.

Swaziland

Mbabane Town Council To Keep BCCI Account

MB0408124091 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 4 Aug 91 p 3

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] The Mbabane Town Council has resolved to continue to keep its account with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), in spite of the global reports of the bank's collapse.

In Swaziland, the bank has been taken over by the Central Bank through a High Court order on July 24, because it was anticipated that clients would flock in and close their accounts, as in [as published] now the tradition as panic grips the bank's customers worldwide.

The BCCI in Swaziland is supposedly a locally registered company with all its assets based in the Kingdom. Even so, the government decided to have the Central Bank move in because the world reports were causing apprehension.

On its monthly on Friday, the Mbabane Town Councilors resolved to keep their account with the bank.

This decision followed a motion by Councillor Dr. Sydney Shongwe who had observed that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Sibusiso Dlamini's decision to have the Central Bank take over the bank may have been complimentary, but worried about the safety of the council's funds at the bank.

"How safe are the council's funds with this bank?" he wondered.

It was explained to Dr. Shongwe that the BCCI worldwide empire had not collapsed per se because the Bank of England—which had exposed uncanny methods of operation by the bank—had given it six months to sort itself out.

The doctor was told that no-one knows what will happen in the next months until December.

"I know exactly what I would do if I had any money in that bank," Dr. Shongwe quipped.

However, another councillor said he had spoken to the Central Bank governor who had assured him the bank was solvent and its balance sheet sound.

Dr. Shongwe was told the decision for Central Bank to take over was to avoid panic on the part of the bank customers.

The councillors then suggested to keep the account with the bank.

Benin

President Soglo Gives National Day Address

AB0208204091 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio Network in French 1930
GMT 31 Jul 91

[Address by Benin President Nicephore Soglo on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of national independence, in Cotonou, on 31 July—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Beninese, dear compatriots, it is with much emotion that I address you today on the eve of our national day. Tomorrow, we will celebrate at the same time as the festivities of 1 August, the investiture of the first president who has democratically assumed power since our country achieved international sovereignty.

I feel doubly obliged by the Beninese nation which I must thank, first of all, for the trust it put in me on 24 March 1991 by voting so overwhelmingly for me. I also want to thank it for the great compassion shown to me when I fell seriously ill and was forced to interrupt all my activities. This, everyone can remember, deprived us of the festivities of my investiture. Once again, I would like to thank the whole nation.

But I judge myself both on the honor you have given me and the immensity of the work you have entrusted me. We have inherited a country ruined materially, morally, and intellectually. A recovery can only be possible if we work together with courage, faith, and patriotism. We have to recarve for our country the place that belongs to it on the African Continent and in the world.

I promise to develop a coherent and realistic action program by taking into account the following three imperatives: the consolidation of democracy, the recovery of the economic, and the achievement of social cohesion through the reinforcement of solidarity.

Consolidation of democracy: To consolidate our young democracy founded on the principle of national solidarity, social justice, the alternating multiparty system, and the enjoyment of public and individual freedom, we must integrally implement the constitution of 2 December 1990. To succeed, we must develop the basis for a law-abiding country, intensify our efforts to ensure moral probity in public life, thoroughly reform territorial administration, make justice the pillar of a law-abiding state, reorganize the Armed Forces and security, and develop an external policy based on the promotion of peace and development.

This consolidation enterprise requires sustained government action placed under the double keynote of permanent dialogue and [word indistinct], consultations with our social partners, notably trade unions, socioprofessional associations, development associations, women, youth, and student organizations. Consultations with political parties and political shades—the indispensable

support and actors of national political life; the setting up of a policy of active participation of all the people in national reconstruction; and the recovery of the economy. The consolidated democracy will serve as the basis of our economic recovery.

As you are aware, the current economic and social situation of our country is marked by a chronic budgetary deficit; a structural deficit in the balance of payment, a deficit in national productive capacity, and a deficit in revenue and employment. These imbalances demand restructuring the economy and reactivating a nonexistent national growth.

This double objective demands rigorous management of public finance; remolding of the banking system in order to make credit accessible to the rural dwellers, the small- and medium-scale enterprises, and all businessmen; the implementation of a policy that will give incentive to farmers, artisans, and wage earners; and enterprises that will be more productive and competitive. It also implies the commitment of the nation to promote the development of human resources through the improvement of education, health, and employment. [passage omitted]

Lastly, there is the problem of environment: Concerning our environmental policy, there is a need for awareness campaigns to limit the destruction which make our surroundings ugly. Indeed, from the sad record handed down by the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin we can mainly retain the importation of toxic and nuclear waste, desert encroachment and the accelerated degradation of the vegetation, the systematic destruction of sacred forests, veritable relics of former national ecosystems, the organized hunting of wild fauna, the choking of land areas with rubbish, and the alteration of lake sites, coastal erosion, and the destruction of the [word indistinct], land speculation and disorderly distribution of lands, the exaggerated degradation of urban thoroughfares, and the lack of infrastructures for the evacuation of urban waste. During our mandate, we will attach great interest to the development and coordination of activities relating to environmental protection. [passage omitted]

Beninese, dear compatriots, Benin must recover from its (?sufferance). I wish you a happy 1 August celebration. On this occasion, I inform you that Friday, 2 August will be a paid holiday on the whole national territory. I commute by half the sentences of all those serving prison terms between 1 January and 1 August 1991. Long live the democratic renewal! Long live new Benin! [playing of the national anthem]

Ghana

'Embryo Political Parties' Hark Back to Nkrumah

AB0208213891 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the ban on politics has not yet been lifted in Ghana, plenty of would-be politicians are getting together in various groups, clubs, and associations, ready for the off. And a lot of these embryo political parties are claiming links with the charismatic first president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah. From Accra, Ben Ephson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The launching of the Kwame Nkrumah youngsters club this morning brings to five the number of clubs who claim to get their inspiration from the late Dr. Nkrumah. The other groups are the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, the Kwame Nkrumah Heritage, the Kwame Nkrumah Welfare Society, and the Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Society. The inauguration of the Kwame Nkrumah Youngsters Club took place at a place which might make Dr. Nkrumah turn in his grave: the air conditioned banqueting rooms of the Novotel.

In a brief speech, the interim national chairman of the club, Mr. Roland Arthur Kesson, said that the club is primarily a literacy and social club whose objectives include research into the works of Dr. Nkrumah. During question time, Arthur Kesson denied that his was a political party. But he added, and I quote: Anywhere Nkrumah's name is mentioned politics is talked about.

Asked how Dr. Nkrumah would have felt if he knew that the club was being launched at the Novotel, Mr. Arthur Kesson said: We wonder if there is a better place in Accra. We want to show the world that even though they call us veranda boys, we know what is good and how to create good things.

It is obvious that all these so-called social clubs and groups being formed are pseudo-political parties and the feeling here is that the earlier the ban on political parties is lifted, with guidelines set, the better for everyone. [end recording]

Niger

Saibou Addresses Nation on Independence Day

AB0308173791 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1900 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Nationwide address by Niger head of state General Ali Saibou in Niamey on 2 August on the eve of the 31st independence anniversary—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Nigerois, dear compatriots: The 31st anniversary of our independence, which we are celebrating in an already traditionally simple way, comes at a crucial moment in our country's history. As a matter of fact, after gradually overcoming all the difficulties inherent in the planning of any forum with such great stakes and after surmounting other unpredictable obstacles thanks to our determination and our sense of sacrifices, we have been holding for several days the conference of all the

active forces of our country, a conference which I convened and opened on Monday, 29 July 1991. Niger has never before experienced such an event, either in this kind of form or in this kind of spirit. Already, the mere fact that the conference is taking place indicates our evolution and the level of awareness of our people, who have clearly shown their political maturity. I will reiterate the hope that all obstacles will be transcended and that the delegates will give priority to the study of the problems of growth and development confronting us.

First on the list of our difficulties is the uncertainty about our agricultural production which is itself dependent on climatic changes. For this reason, I urge the delegates at the conference, who will be examining the major contemporary economic and political theories, to also address the masses' concerns and the problems of the current agricultural season. As you know, the agricultural season started very early following the heavy rainfall in May and farming activities started right away in most parts of the country. Now, the situation is generally satisfactory. The crops are growing normally thanks to the large quantity of water available. [passage omitted]

I know that given the importance of the national conference and the attendant enthusiasm, some will find it futile for me to address the problem of agricultural seasons, rainfall, water resources, and environment in an address to the nation. These are yet unavoidable problems facing our Sahel country, Niger, and which should be addressed as a matter of priority. Unless we want to shirk our real responsibility, we cannot avoid these problems. I am convinced that the delegates will take these concerns to heart. I hope they will all pursue their deliberations in an atmosphere of calm, constructive dialogue, and mutual understanding, and show a sense of compromise, because after all, each and everyone is seeking the happiness of all Nigerois. They should remain united despite their different approaches and commit themselves to joining efforts to build the future Niger. May almighty Allah bring his grace and mercy upon Niger! May He make this rainy season one of prosperity and our conference one for the consolidation of national unity and true brotherhood. Long live Niger!

Army Rejection of National Conference Seats Noted

AB0308190891 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Niger's national conference has been going on for five days now and is electing its executive steering committee today. But there have been upsets. The government walked out and then came back, and a question mark hung over the seats reserved to the military. Will they take them. Julius Chris McCurris is in Niamey. On the line, Rachid Mira asked him if the military had joined the conference:

[Begin recording] [McCurris] Well, the preparatory committee to the conference required that the Army take several seats at the conference. These seats were refused by the Army, and yesterday, the chef d'etat major [chief of staff], who is the number two man in the military hierarchy, (read) a communique saying that because the Army is not political and the conference is a political affair, it would not participate.

[Mira] Did the opposition parties react to this?

[McCurris] The vast majority of the opposition parties and the different associations and unions—those taking part in this conference—believe that the Army should be present in order to respond to certain questions about the past.

[Mira] Now, while the Army has not taken their seats, I understand that five representatives of the Republican Guards did.

[McCurris] Yes! As a matter of fact, the Republican Guards entered the conference hall. This is a group of people who have received military training, just as soldiers have; they are attached to the Ministry of Interior. I asked them if they were worried about having to fill questions that were generally antimilitary and they said: No, we do not fear that at all because we have nothing to hide. They then went on to say that the problem is with the corrupt military men who have played politics, and those who had not played politics had nothing to hide.

[Mira] Now, there has certainly been criticism in the past about the involvement of Tuaregs in the running of Niger. Can you tell me about the representation of Tuaregs at the conference?

[McCurris] Well, it is interesting because on this temporary steering committee—the one that will soon be replaced—three of the seven people are Tuaregs. So you find that there is quite a bit of representation of Tuaregs at this level, as well as a Tuareg who is the minister of communication. But out in the bush, in the rural part of Niger, there is still a great problem between Tuareg villagers and military people. [end recording]

Nigeria

Minister Nwachukwu on African Candidacy at UN

AB0208141591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 91

[Text] The Group of Seven industrialized nations has denied any plans to support, en bloc, one African candidate for the post of the United Nations secretary general. The minister of external affairs, Retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu, announced this at Murtala Mohamed Airport, Lagos, while answering questions from newsmen shortly on his arrival from Abuja. Airport correspondent, Ochie Obunya is on the line with details:

[Begin recording] Members of the group include the United States, France, and Britain. Others are Canada, Japan, and Italy. Gen. Nwachukwu, who was frequently reacting to reports from some sections of the media, said that the chance of Nigeria's candidate, General Olusegun Obasanjo, is as bright as ever. He explained that the failure of the last OAU summit in Abuja to agree on one candidate for the appointment was not as a result of any conflict of interests. Rather, he disclosed that the measure was to avoid a situation where Africa will pack all her eggs in one basket. The minister said that other continents such as Asia and Europe fielded as many candidates as possible and that exactly was what Africa had done.

On the outcome of the OAU special committee meeting in Abuja on the latest developments in South Africa, Gen. Nwachukwu said that the meeting resolved to undertake a tour of influential nations such as United States, Japan, and Britain. The minister said that the tour is to lobby these influential nations to try and pressurize President de Klerk to give democracy a chance in South Africa.

He said that Nigeria, as the current chairman of the organization, is to ensure that this arrangement is in place and effective. Gen. Nwachukwu gave an assurance that the talks, which will involve African foreign ministers, will commence soon. [end recording]

Government Announces Amnesty for 2,392

AB0308185491 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Nigerian Government has announced an amnesty for well over 2,000 prisoners held in jails in various parts of the country. The authorities have been under mounting pressure to do something about overcrowding in the country's prisons, and more controversially, to free people being held without charge or trial. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Two thousand three hundred and ninety-two detainees, all of whom have been detained without trial, have been released. They have all spent more than six months in prison, but none of them have been charged with serious crimes such as murder, fraud, rape, drug trafficking, or armed robbery.

Justice Minister Prince Bola Ajibola told journalists that the release of the detainees was part of measures taken by the government to reduce the numbers in Nigerian prisons. The congestion in the prisons, he said, had been the subject of representations by Amnesty International and human rights groups in Nigeria. The total number of persons detained in prisons without trial, including those detained for security reasons, is not known. But prison officials have consistently said that these categories of prisoners make up more than half of Nigeria's prison population. The congestion in the prison cells has led to

a breakdown of welfare facilities and inadequate medical care that result in scores of deaths every year. [end recording]

Papers View Government Move to Abuja, New States

*AB0408153091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 4 Aug 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] The SUNDAY NATION is happy about President Ibrahim Babangida's recent assurance that the Federal Government will move to Abuja before the end of this year, but the paper wants the government to speed up the provision of accommodation to workers to be affected by the movement. To achieve this, the NATION suggests to General Babangida to give presidential directives to the Federal Capital Territory, the Federal Housing Authority, and the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing as well as others concerned with the (?moving) to build a certain number of houses in Abuja before the end of this year.

The OUTLOOK is happy with President Babangida, who has promised to create additional states before leaving office. The paper stresses the need for the new states in national (?development).

Senegal

Minister Ka Departs for ICO Session in Turkey

*AB0308131091 Dakar PANA in French 1155 GMT
3 Aug 91*

[Text] Dakar, 3 Aug (APS/PANA)—Foreign Affairs Minister Djibo Ka left Dakar yesterday for Istanbul where he will participate in the 20th Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] meeting of foreign affairs ministers. The session will run from 3 to 8 August. A Foreign Ministry communique states that Mr. Ka will brief his peers on the progress of the preparations for the next ICO meeting scheduled for Dakar, 5 to 11 December. The communique adds that "Senegal has already made all the arrangements for brilliant success at a summit that no one can ignore the importance of in the context of the aftermath of the Gulf crisis."

Sierra Leone

Multiparty Referendum Set for 23-30 Aug

*AB0208142091 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT
1 Aug 91*

[Text] Freetown, Aug 1 (AFP)—A referendum on whether to bring back a multiparty system in Sierra

Leone will be held between August 23 and 30, state radio reported Thursday. The radio said the referendum would start August 23 in the eastern province and continue on August 26 in the southern province.

Analysts contend that results from the two areas may be inconclusive as many residents have gone into hiding or have fled to neighbouring Guinea after rebels from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPLF) invaded Sierra Leone in March. The referendum will continue August 28 in the northern province and end two days later in the western area, which includes the capital Freetown. The radio said certain undisclosed provisions would be made for displaced persons to cast their votes.

Election officials expect about three million Sierra Leoneans to take part in the referendum, about one-fourth of whom will be young people voting for the first time. Last year parliament reduced the voting age from 21 to 18.

It will be the West African country's second referendum in 30 years of independence from Britain after voters in 1978 approved a constitution introducing a one-party state. The All People's Congress (APC) party, formed by the late president Siaka Stevens, has ruled the country for the past 13 years.

An official said the government was undertaking "a rigorous propaganda drive" to educate the population on the draft multiparty constitution which was approved by parliament last month. The population must vote in the referendum before President Joseph Momoh can sign it into law and pave the way for more than 10 political parties currently being formed to operate freely.

'Interest-Free' Loan Agreement Signed With PRC

*AB0308185791 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
0700 GMT 3 Aug 91*

[Excerpt] An interest-free loan agreement of 30 million leones was yesterday signed between the Chinese and Sierra Leone Governments. The signing ceremony took place at the conference room of the Ministry of National Development and Economic Planning in Freetown. Initialing the document on behalf of the government were the minister of national development and economic planning, Dr. Sheka Kanu and the minister of agriculture and natural resources and forestry, Mr. M.O. Bash-Tagi. The Chinese ambassador, Mr. Gao Jianzhong, signed on his government's behalf. [passage omitted]

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21 Aug 1991

